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Phalguna 9, 1887(Saka)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Monday, February 28, 1966/Phalguna 9, 1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री के विरुद्ध आरोप

+

238. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री बड़े :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
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श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री वारियर :
श्री प्रभात कार :
श्री वासुदेवन नायर :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा :
श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी :
श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य-सभा तथा लोक-सभा के कुछ सदस्यों ने भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री के विरुद्ध कुछ आरोप लगाये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कहा था कि उन दोषारोपों के बारे में जांच की जायेगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में यदि कोई जांच की गई है, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

अनुशक्ति विभाग में सभासचिव (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) एक विवरण सभा की पटल पर रखा है ।

विवरण

श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी को सम्बोधित अपने 29 दिसम्बर, 1965 के पत्र में स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने यह राय प्रकट की थी कि वे जांच करने के लिए तब तक बाध्य नहीं थे जब तक कि ऐसी कार्यवाही करने के लिए स्पष्टतः प्रकरण न हों । उन्होंने प्रस्ताव किया था कि इस बात पर स्वतन्त्र और निष्पक्ष राय लेने के लिए कि किसी जांच की तनिक भी आवश्यकता है या नहीं, वे भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश से निवेदन करेंगे कि वे कागजात का अध्ययन करें और उन्हें गुप्त रूप से राय दें ।

2. श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी का विचार था कि स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री जो कार्यवाही करना चाहते थे यह गलत थी और उन्होंने वित्त मंत्री के पद से अपना त्याग-पत्र दे दिया । इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए कोई और जांच आवश्यक नहीं समझी जाती ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : श्रीमन् मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने वित्त मंत्री जी के खिलाफ आरोपों की जांच

कराने के लिए एक लेटर लिखा था और उसमें मुख्य न्यायाधीश के द्वारा जांच कराने की मांग की थी, तो अगर वह सच्चे थे तो त्यागपत्र क्यों दे दिया और उन आरोपों की जांच अब होगी या नहीं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : उन्होंने इस्तिफा इसलिए दिया अगर आपने सब पत्र पढ़े हैं जो अखबारों में निकले हैं, कि उनको लगा कि प्रधान मंत्री को पूरा विश्वास उन पर नहीं था। यह कारण था उनके त्यागपत्र का।

प्रधान मंत्री कोई जांच तो नहीं करा रहे थे। चीफ जस्टिस से एक प्राइवेट एन्क्वायरी के लिए जरूर उन्होंने उनसे जिक्र किया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आया वह अब होगी या नहीं, यह सवाल है।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : अब उन्होंने त्यागपत्र दे दिया है तो अब उसकी जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री जी मंधड़ा कांड और भारत कम्पनी कांड में इसी सिलसिले में भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप में पहले हटाये गये थे और फिर उन्हें मंत्रि-पद पर वापस ले लिया तो . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब वह इस आरोप में हटाये गये थे या नहीं यह सवाल इसमें कहां आता है ?

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जवाब चाहता हूं। मंधड़ा कांड और भारत कम्पनी कांड में वह एक बार हटाये गये थे तो क्या ऐसे भ्रष्टाचारी को मंत्रिमंडल में फिर से . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। यह सवाल उसमें कहां पैदा होता है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी का किन किन कम्पनियों में शेयर है और उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा जिस समय वह वित्त मंत्री थे उस समय उनके सुपुत्रों ने कितना लाभ उठाया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सवाल का जवाब इसमें कैसे मिल सकता है ? आप और सवाल करना चाहें तो कर सकते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि अब इसकी जांच कराने के पक्ष में नहीं हैं तो इसका क्या कारण है ? जब सारे देश में आरोप लगाये गये और माननीय संसद् सदस्यों ने आरोप लगाया तो जांच करने से इन्कार क्यों करते हैं ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : क्योंकि इसमें इनकी कोई सच्चाई नहीं मालूम हुई इन चीजों में।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जब आरोप लगाये हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कछवाय साहब, स्टेटमेंट में भी लिखा है कि चूंकि प्राइमाफेसी कोई केस आता नहीं था और उन्होंने इस्तीफा दे दिया इसलिए अब कोई जांच की जरूरत नहीं है। तो जवाब तो दे दिया।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : छोटे छोटे व्यापारियों पर तो छापे मारे जाते हैं, जांच की जाती है और उनका माल जब्त किया जाता है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप बहस करना चाहते हैं तो दूसरे तरीके से कर सकते हैं। सप्लीमेंट्री में तो बहस नहीं हो सकती।

श्री मधु लिमये : भ्रष्टाचार सम्बन्धी जो इल्जामात किये जाते हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में संथानम कमीशन की सिफारिशें सरकार के

सामने और हमारे सामने हैं। पंजाब के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री और उड़ीसा के मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ आरोप आये और तीन और मुख्य मंत्रियों के खिलाफ भी आरोप हैं सुखाड़िया, निजलिंगप्पा और कृष्ण वल्लभ सहाय और कृष्णमाचारी साहब के खिलाफ आरोप आये और इन सभी के बारे में विभिन्न कार्य-प्रणाली अपनायी गई, पंजाब के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री के बारे में एक और बीजू पटनायक के बारे में दूसरी प्रणाली अपनायी गई और कृष्णमाचारी के बारे में तीसरी . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल आपका क्या है, फिर आप कहेंगे कि मैं आप को रोकता हूं . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : सवाल तो कर रहा हूं। अगर मैं कोई ऐसी गैर लागू बात करूं तो आप . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गैर लागू न भी हो तो भी सवाल की कोई हद होनी चाहिए, इतना लम्बा आप कर रहे हैं . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी जो लिखित बयान हमारे सामने दिया गया है उसमें कहा गया है कि शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि इन कृष्णमाचारी के खिलाफ किये गये आरोपों में कोई जान है या नहीं उसी के बारे में फैसला करने के लिए सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश की राय मंगाना चाहते थे। ये बात कृष्णमाचारी जी को पसन्द नहीं आयी और उन्होंने इस्तीफा दिया। तो मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि अन्य लोगों के बारे में भी यही कार्य-प्रणाली अपनायी जायगी जो कृष्णमाचारी जी के बारे में अपनायी गई कि आया जो कुछ भी अभियोग लगाये गये हैं उनके बारे में प्राइमा-फेसी केस है या नहीं, यह जानने के लिए सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश की राय मांगी जायगी ? क्या यह नया सिलसिला अब शुरू हो गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या यह नया सिलसिला इसी केस के लिए आ या बाकी जो केस आये हैं या आयेंगे उनके बारे में भी चीफ जस्टिस से राय मांगी जायगी ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : यह तो हर एक केस का अलग हो सकता है। किसी दृष्टिकोण से शास्त्री जी उनसे पूछना चाहते थे यह तो मुझ को नहीं मालूम है। और दूसरे केसेज जो हुए उनके हरएक के बारे में वह यहां बता चुके हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री के दृष्टिकोण से मेरा सवाल है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दृष्टिकोण से सवाल नहीं हो सकता। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जानना चाहता हूं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर, आपने सवाल पूछा, उसका जवाब आ गया।

श्री मधु लिमये : जवाब नहीं आया। . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से आबस्ट्रक्शन करने से कैसे काम हो सकेगा ? . . (व्यवधान) जवाब उन्होंने दे दिया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : कहां दिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह फैसला करना मेरा काम है। अब आप बैठ जाइए।

Shri Bade: May I know whether the ex-Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, was asked to comment on various allegations made in the Memorandum, whether he has submitted his replies against the allegations made, and, if so, is the Cabinet satisfied with the explanation which he has given? Will a copy of that be laid on the Table of the House?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: This matter did not come before the Cabinet. The whole correspondence was published in the newspapers.

Shri Bade: Now, Sir, you have said before that we should not merely rely on newspaper reports. . . .

Shri Hem Barua: You, Sir, said like that. I remember that.

Mr. Speaker: If the newspapers publish that and the Government also agrees that what has been published, that report, is there, that means that that is the correct report. We do not say that everything published there is wrong or everything published there is correct.

Shri Bade: In no newspaper there is the mention of the allegations and the replies . . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I should be allowed to proceed. Mr. Bade, during the Question Hour, arguments cannot be allowed.

Shri Bade: But the reply is incomplete. It is not given in newspapers. .

Shri Joachim Alva: The hon. Member goes on. We do not get the chance even once.

Mr. Speaker: What should I do?

Shri Bade: It is the Opposition Members who submitted the Memorandum, and not you.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Alva must realise that it is seldom that I find his name amongst the signatories.

Shri Shinkre: Do you mean to say that you are satisfied with the reply given?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I am.

श्री मधु लिमये : बिल्कुल न दिया जाय तो भी सेटिस्फाई हो सकते हैं ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There are certain specific charges made in the Memorandum, such as, the acquisition of agencies, collaborations, the amassing of wealth . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लास्ट सैंटैंस जो कहा था मिस्टर मधु लिमये ने वह क्या है ?

An hon. Member: Not meant for the House.

Mr. Speaker: But that is very objectionable. Always reflections are cast. I would like to know that sentence.

The sentence was read out to the Chair.

Shri Kapur Singh: You might let it pass.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लास्ट सैंटैंस में उन्होंने मेरे ऊपर लांछन लगाया था । बैठे हुए उन्होंने यह कहा कि अगर कोई जवाब न भी दें तो भी यह सैंटिसफ़ाइड होते ही हैं ।

An hon. Member: Let it go, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: It is happening daily.

श्री मधु लिमये : किस का आप जिक्र कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपका जिक्र कर रहा हूं । अभी जो आपने यहां बैठे-बैठे कहा उसका मैं जिक्र कर रहा हूं । आपने अपने पत्र में भी यही चीज कही है और

That is the reflection that I object to. I cannot allow that to go unchallenged. He has written me a letter also questioning the propriety of the decision that I make here. That is not proper. The Member should not behave like that. There is some respect that has to be shown to the Chair.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने आप को एक निजी पत्र लिखा था अगर वह मामला आप सदन के सामने रखना चाहते हैं तो रख दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो आप ने मेरे बारे में कहा है क्या आप उसको वापिस लेना चाहते हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर आप ऐसा समझते है कि वह आप के बारे में था तो मैं वापिस लेता हूं लेकिन मैंने आप के बारे में नहीं कहा है ।

Shri Bade: We are not satisfied with the reply given by the Prime Minister.

Shri Kapur Singh: The Chair is satisfied.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There are certain definite charges in the Memorandum like acquisition of agencies, collaborations and wealth after May 1962, evasion of income-tax and wealth tax, manoeuvring by T. T. K. of rules and regulations and orders of Government, expansion of managing agencies and business through benami agents. I would like to know whether the hon. Prime Minister is satisfied with this: upto 1952, i.e., from 1930 to 1952, the T. T. K. & Co. had only three or four agencies and three offices in the country, i.e., at Madras, Cochin and Bangalore. When the ex-Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, became a Minister, these boys became so intelligent that they got so many agencies. . . .

Mr. Speaker: That would not be a supplementary. Reading again and again. . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I shall finish within half a minute. I would like to know whether on these specific charges, which I have mentioned, the hon. Prime Minister is satisfied that no judicial probe is necessary. I would like to know. . . .

Mr. Speaker: One is sufficient. The question has come whether the Prime Minister is satisfied. . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me, Sir. It is not such a sensitive question that it should not be allowed.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बहुत पेचीदा सवाल है । सभी सदस्यों का मन्त्री जी के उत्तर से सन्तोष नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैम्बर साहबान को देखना चाहिए कि सप्लीमेंटरी के वक्त कितना सवाल करना है । अगर आप इस पर डिस्कशन करना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए अलहदा डिस्कशन मांगें मुझे उसमें कोई एतराज नहीं होगा और आप उस मौके पर जितना चाहें इस पर बहस कर लें लेकिन सप्लीमेंटरी में तो इस तरह से लम्बा नहीं चल सकता है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आप नाराज हो जायेंगे तो हम क्वैश्चन क्या करेंगे ?

I wanted to know whether the Prime Minister is satisfied that no judicial probe is necessary and whether she will refer this Memorandum to a Committee of this House like Public Accounts Committee or Estimates Committee, for a further probe.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I do not consider it necessary to refer it to a Committee. Some of these charges are against Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari; others are against his sons; some of them are already in Court in the case of Bhatnagar. These matters cannot be referred to here as they are *sub-judice*.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Ram Manohar Lohia.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to seek your protection, Sir. . .

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kishen Pattnayak.

श्री किशन पटनायक : अभी जो श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी के खिलाफ अभियोग लगाये गये हैं उनका निष्कर्ष है कि एक व्यापारी सत्ता में आता है और कानून से बचने के लिए अपने व्यापार को अपने बेटों के हाथ सौंप देता है और मंत्री रह कर उनको फ़ायदा पहुंचवाता है । यह चीज पिछले 18 साल से हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति को गन्दा करती है (इंटरप्शंस)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से भी दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि उसको सप्लीमेंटरी की शक्ल में आप छोटा सवाल बनायें, इतना लम्बा आप

न बनायें। क्वैश्चन्स के कायदे में आप देख लें उसमें इनफरेंसेज, आर्गुमेंट्स, प्लीडिंग्स और कनक्लजेस वगैरह नहीं आ सकते और वह सब आप एक सप्लीमेंटरी में कर रहे हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैमोरेंडम बहुत बड़ा है।

श्री मधु लिमये : जानकारी तो मिलनी चाहिए...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस पर और ज्यादा बहस नहीं करना चाहता।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न के बारे में भी जानकारी नहीं दी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये। श्री पटनायक अपना सवाल मुख्तसर में कर लें।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा सवाल केवल यह था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। आप बैठ जाइये। हर एक मेम्बर इसी तरह बिहेव करेगा तो मालूम नहीं यह किस हद तक चलेगा ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप बेकार में नाराज हो जाते हैं। आप से तो हमारा कोई झगड़ा नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये। चूंकि मुझे यहां आर्डर रखना है इसलिए मुझे मेम्बर साहबान से कहना पड़ता है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Just like the famous "S eepers case" you can refer this also to the Public Accounts Committee.

श्री किशन पटनायक : इस किस्से ने पिछले 18 साल में हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीतिक जिन्दगी को गन्दा बना दिया है क्या यह अनुभव करते हुए प्रधान मन्त्री ने (इंटरप्शंस)

Mr. Speaker: Such impatience would not help.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You should kindly call them to order.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये। ऐसी इम्पेशेंस की जरूरत नहीं है। जब आप की जरूरत होगी मैं आप से दरख्वास्त करूंगा तब आप अर्ज कर दीजियेगा।

श्री किशन पटनायक : अब मुझे पूरा दुहराना पड़ेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सिर्फ सवाल कीजिये।

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या यह अनुभव करते हुए प्रधान मन्त्री ने इस पर गौर किया था कि जब भूतपूर्व प्रधान मन्त्री श्री शास्त्री ने सोचा था इस को चीफ़ जस्टिस के पास भेजने के लिए तो कोई व्यक्तिगत मक़सद से या किसी राजनीतिक मक़सद से सोचा होगा तो जिस राजनीतिक मक़सद से उन्होंने सोचा था इस को चीफ़ जस्टिस के पास भेजने के लिए तो क्या वह मक़सद पूरा हो गया ? जब टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने यह कह दिया था कि उसको मत भेजो मैं नाराज हो जाऊंगा तो क्या वह मक़सद पूरा हो गया ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : जब उन्होंने त्यागपत्र दे दिया तब वह जरूर पूरा हो गया।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जितना उन्होंने पाप किया था वह सब खत्म हो गया।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : अभी प्रधान मन्त्री ने कहा था कि कुछ चार्जेज उनके खिलाफ़ और कुछ उनके लड़कों के खिलाफ़ थे तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो मैमोरेंडम दिया गया था राष्ट्रपति को वह मैमोरेंडम और जो जवाब टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने दिया था वह क्या सदन पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

मेरे पास मौजूद है कहिये तो ही उसे सदन पटल पर रख दूं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के पास है तो आप ही रख दीजिये ।

[श्री विश्राम प्रसाद ने मैमोरेंडम की एक *प्रति सभा पटल पर रख दी [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई, देखिये संख्या 5785/66]

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि हमारे संविधान शास्त्री यह कहते हैं कि चाहे एक लाख गुनाहगार छूट जायं पर एक बेगुनाह को सजा न दी जाय तो क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि जो ज्ञापन राष्ट्रपति जी की सेवा में भेजा गया था उसकी तहकीकात किये बगैर ही इस्तीफे को मंजर कर के राष्ट्रपति के प्रति उदासीनता दिखलाई गई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप ने अपनी राय दी है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार ने इस पर कोई गौर किया होगा । सरकार का कोई फैसला तो होगा कि राष्ट्रपति तक मामला पहुंच जाय और उसे सरकार नीचे नीचे ही खत्म कर दे तो इसमें सरकार को कुछ जिम्मेदारियां तो है हीं ?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Prime Minister appears to indicate that since the former Finance Minister has resigned there is an end of the matter. In view of al egations, right or wrong, having been made by very responsible Members of this House as well as of the other House. . . .

Shri Madhu Limaye: Including Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: . . . .and having regard to the fact that the former Prime Minister had required reference of the matter to some judicial investigation, can we not take it in this House that the Member concerned, namely Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, owes it to himself to have the charges cleared, because there is a convention in this House and one Member of the Provisional Parliament was even constrained to resign his position in the House because there were allegations about him which he could not answer satisfactorily?

I am quite prepared to believe that interested people were behind that attempt to malign Shri Krishnamachari, provided that that matter can be proved before a proper tribunal. Shri Shastri had wanted a reference to a Judge so that he could be fortified in whatever pre iminary decision he had made. In view of that, how can we take it that merely by resigning from office you are absolved of the obligation as a member of this House to behave in the manner which is required of us? That being so, what does the Prime Minister have to say about it?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Most of these charges are all old charges. They were made before and I believe they were gone into before.

The other day when a question was raised in the Rajya Sabha, one member said that these charges had been the subject matter of judicial pronouncements and had not been substantiated before the courts. So it is not as if there was a grave charge which has not been inquired into. This was gone into and Shastriji closed the matter.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The point is that Shri Shastri, right y or wrongly, had expressed a desire to have the charges—right or wrong—investigated by a certain kind of judicial process whi h he had in mind. Shri Krishnamachari did not agree to that and he resigned. is that the end of the matter?

Here I would raise a point of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You can appoint a committee.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: There is a rule which vests discretion in you in regard to certain matters, rule 368, I think, which gives you discretionary powers. I would like you to rule in this matter: is it open to any member of this House, against whom allegations have been made—may be

* The document, after scrutiny, was treated as paper laid on the Table.

they are very wrong; I am quite prepared to concede to Shri Krishnamachari that all those allegations are wrong; but that is neither here nor there—is it open to any such member to continue without having those allegations cleared? I wish that Shri Krishnamachari in his own interest comes here to clear himself of those allegations. Otherwise, how can we function as members of this House? I wish your ruling on this point: is it open to a member of this House, against whom allegations have been made by other people in a manner that the President has to refer to it to the Prime Minister, and the Prime Minister has to ask for an investigation which does not take place, to continue as a member of this hon. House?

Shri Hem Barua: On a previous occasion, it was on the floor of the House that our late Prime Minister, Shri Shastri, gave an assurance that whenever allegations were made against a Minister, it was he who would inquire into the allegations and take necessary action. Our Prime Minister now tells us that the matter ends there because Shri T. T. Krishnamachari has resigned and the allegations are cold-storaged. But in the case of Shri Biju Patnaik, even when he resigned, the allegations were inquired into. Why this double standard in similar cases—I do not understand.

Mr. Speaker: One thing has been asked of me, that I should give a ruling on that point. I do not understand how I come into the picture. No rule has been transgressed.

Shri Shinkre: At least your point of view on the propriety should be made known.

Mr. Speaker: I have not to give that. There is no question of a point of order arising, and that is the only question I can decide.

So far as the other matter is concerned, it is for Government to consider, whether on the merits of one case one decision has to be taken and whether on the facts of another they should not arrive at the same conclusion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has Government finally decided not to accept the recommendation of the Santhanam Committee on prevention of corruption with regard to inquiry into allegations of corruption against Ministers at the Centre and in the States? There is no reference in that Report—on page 103 under the heading 'Social climate'—there is no obligation indicated that resignation should operate as a bar in any case to an inquiry. If Government has not accepted this recommendation, does the Prime Minister firmly stand by the *modus operandi* outlined by her predecessor, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, and by Shri Nanda, the Home Minister, with regard to such inquiries and make a categorical statement on the floor of the House today whether they will be deflected from such a course by threats held out recently by a man no less than the Bihar *Subedar*, I am sorry, Chief Minister of Bihar, in this respect that he does not recognise the authority of. . . .

Shri Shashi Ranjan: He is making an insinuation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You may raise it later.

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear the answer.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have been much shorter than many other Members. You rightly allowed them, but you do not allow me, I am sorry to say.

May I know. . .

Mr. Speaker: He has already put the question. Let the answer come.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have not finished the question.

Mr. Speaker: The question cannot continue indefinitely.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But there have been questions like this, two in one, three in one, you have

allowed them rightly, I have not questioned your authority.

Mr. Speaker: I am time and again at my wits' end.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are standing, so I sit down.

Mr. Speaker: Every one who has stood up. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then you apply the same rule to all Members.

Mr. Speaker: This is what I have been pleading.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am co-operating with you, I want to co-operate with you.

Mr. Speaker: If I plead with him also, there is no wonder. I have been pleading the same thing with every one. If I am pleading with the hon. Member also, where is the exceptional thing that he objects to?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have submitted in all humility that you have allowed question. . . (*Interruptions*).

I am on my legs. Why does he butt in here?

Mr. Speaker: He might put the question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I know whether the Government stand by that assurance and whether in the case of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, his participation by special invitation at the meeting held to elect the Congress Parliamentary Party leader has conferred on him a kind of immunity from further action in this matter?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): What is this?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not you who have to answer.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: There are several points raised. The first is that if there is a *prima facie* case against any Minister, certainly there will be an enquiry. It was felt that there was no such *prima facie* case. (*Interruptions*).

Shastriji had examined this case and, if you read the letters, he has made it clear that he wanted to confirm his opinion. That is why he was consulting the Chief Justice.

Shri Shinkre: So, now you confirm.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसी लिये राय लेने की बात थी।

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I have not understood the point about his being present at some meeting. I do not know how that arises out of this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do you think the question has been answered. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister is not heard. The Speaker is flouted. No respect is shown to any canons. I wonder how we will be able to work. I appeal to the Members that they should exercise some restraint. There might be justified objections by them. They might have to raise certain points also, but that can be done differently, and not in the Question Hour. Now, half an hour has been spent only on one question, and still I have not been able to call the other Members. I have been able to call four or five only. They will just consider this.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर को हमारे एक विरोधी सदस्य सूबेदार कहते हैं . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said "I am sorry, Chief Minister".

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वह असेम्बली के इलेक्टेड मेम्बर हैं और फिर उनको वहां लीडर चुना गया है और फिर वह बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर हुए। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि उस अंश को एक्सपंज किया जाय। अगर इसी तरह से ये लोग व्यवहार करेंगे तो हम भी उसी तरीके से इनका जवाब देंगे। (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

काश्मीर में जनसंघियों के लिये हथियार

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*239 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पाकिस्तानी प्रतिनिधि, श्री अमजद अली द्वारा संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के महा सचिव को भेजे गये एक एक पत्र में लगाये गये इस आरोप का, कि काश्मीर में केवल जनसंघियों को ही हथियार दिये गये हैं, खण्डन किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) भारत के स्थायी प्रतिनिधि ने 24 अक्तूबर, 1965 को सुरक्षा परिषद् के अध्यक्ष के नाम एक पत्र में लिखा और उसमें हमने पाकिस्तान के स्थायी प्रतिनिधि के बिल्कुल झूठे निराधार आरोपों को अस्वीकार किया जो उन्होंने 18 अक्तूबर, 1965 के अपने पत्र में लगाए थे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पाकिस्तान रेडियो पर इसका प्रचार होता रहा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार ने जो इसका जवाब दिया वह कितनी देर के बाद दिया ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जितना प्रचार होता है उस सब का जवाब देना तो कोई जरूरी नहीं है । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने अपने बयान में इस बात को साफ किया था । उन्होंने कहा था :

Pakistan's propaganda that Jan Sangh volunteers had been given weapons was absolutely wrong and baseless and without foundation. There cannot be a better contradiction than this.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि जिस समय पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा युद्ध चल रहा था तब काश्मीर सरकार ने कुछ सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपनी रक्षा के लिए कुछ लोगों में हथियार बांटे थे । और बारह सौ के करीब बन्दूकें बांटी गई थीं इन में से 172 के करीब बन्दूकें हिन्दुओं को दी गई थीं और बाकी सभी उन लोगों को दी गई थीं जिन्होंने घुसपैठियों को सहायता प्रदान की थी या उन लोगों को दी गई थीं जिन का सम्बन्ध पाकिस्तान के लोगों के साथ था ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : यह गलत है । काश्मीर सरकार ने कोई भी बन्दूकें किसी ऐसे आदमी को नहीं दीं जिन्हें इनफिल्ट्रेटर्ज की मदद की हो । इस किस्म के इलजाम लगाने से पहले माननीय सदस्य को तसल्ली कर लेनी चाहिये कि क्या उस में कुछ सदाकत भी है या नहीं । यों ही इस तरह से उठ कर जिस किस्म के आरोप चाहे लगा देना ठीक नहीं है ।

श्री बड़े : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह बात गलत है । स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने इसका प्रतिकार किया था । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान रेडियो पर जब यह प्रचार हो रहा था कि जन संघियों को शस्त्र दिये गये हैं भारत सरकार की तरफ से, तो क्या वजह है कि उसी वक्त दिल्ली के रेडियो से, आकाशवाणी से उसका प्रतिकार क्यों किया गया ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि हर एक बात जो वे कहें उसकी हम तरदीद करें यहां अपने रेडियो पर । कई दफा तरदीद करने से ज्यादा आदमियों तक यह बात पहुंचती है । मुझे इस बात की हैरानी है कि जनसंघ के मेम्बर साहिबान पाकिस्तान के रेडियो से जो कुछ प्रसारित किया जाता था उसको इतनी अहमियत क्यों देते हैं ?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: On the contrary, did they not apart from sending armed infiltrators and all sorts of ammunition into the State of Jammu and Kashmir, passed on arms and ammunition to such elements as were pro-Pakistani and a number of cases of incendiarism, explosion of bombs and a number of things have happened . . . (*Interruptions.*) I said 'on the contrary'.

Shri Swaran Singh: I take that information from the hon. Member.

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : हमारे मंत्री जी हमेशा जब भी कोई ऐसा सवाल पूछा जाता है तो उसको मजाक में उड़ाने की कोशिश करते हैं । सवाल ही साधा सा पूछा गया था । जो इस तरह का प्रचार हो रहा था जिस का ज्ञान हमारी सरकार को था और जिस के सम्बन्ध में एक दफा शास्त्री जी ने राज्य सभा में कहा भी था कि यह बात गलत है और ऐसा होते हुए अगर रेडियो से इस के बारे में प्रचार होता है तो वह कोई जन संघ के वास्ते नहीं होना था या हिन्दुओं के वास्ते नहीं होना था, बल्कि सारी दुनिया को बतलाने के लिए होना था कि एक कम्यूनिटी के लोग दूसरी कम्यूनिटी के लोगों को जो यह कहा जा रहा है कि मार रहे हैं और सरकार के इशारे पर ऐसा कर रहे हैं, सरकार की मिलावट से मार रहे हैं, गलत है, तो इसके विरुद्ध दूसरा प्रचार हमारी तरफ से आल इंडिया रेडियो से क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा था ? यह सवाल है जो कि पूछा जा रहा है ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मेरा ख्याल है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने जो बयान दिया था उसकी चर्चा आल इंडिया रेडियो पर हुई थी । हर रोज रेडियो पर क्या प्रचार हुआ, इसके मुताल्लिक मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं । कितने दिन हुआ, कब हुआ, उसकी मेरे पास सूचना नहीं है ।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, this is a very important question and we would like to put supplementaries.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. I have passed on to the next question, 241.

Shri Yashpal Singh: What about 240?

Mr. Speaker: It has been posted to a later date.

Border Roads

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*241. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give top priority for the construction of border roads in the Eastern region of the country;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether any stipulations in terms of money and time have been made?

The Minister of State in the Ministery of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir. Certain roads in N.E.F.A., Assam, Nagaland and Mizo Hills have been given top priority.

(b) and (c). The programme of construction is dictated by considerations of Defence and development, and requirements of Civil Administration. The peace of construction and *inter se* priority are determined with reference to the above factors. They are reviewed from time to time.

Targets are laid down. The roads are constructed according to estimates sanctioned by Government.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I konw whether the plan to connect all the necessary and important points on this region has been completed now by the Government, or whether they

have taken only part of it for construction?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as the eastern sector is concerned, we have taken up 3,028 miles, out of which 2,170 miles would be new construction. As far as the second part of the question is concerned, I may say that we have so far connected from the plains of Assam, the headquarters of three important political officers, in Kameng, Subansiri and Siang.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the plan that was set up for construction and the latest assessment of the position and the review of the construction in other areas, whether that is progressing satisfactorily and according to schedule, or is the information that the construction is behind schedule correct?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The programme of construction is quite satisfactory.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : चीन सरकार ने ने पश्चिमी बोर्डर पर जो सड़कें बनाई हैं और जिन के आधार पर वह किसी भी प्वाइंट पर हमला कर सकता है, क्या भारत सरकार ने उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए अपनी सड़कों का विस्तार इस प्रकार से किया है कि चीन का हर प्वाइंट पर हम फौजें भेज कर मुकाबला कर सकें ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The details of the improvements in communications made by China have been given, so far as I know, on the floor of this House. We have kept in view the improvements in communications made by China, and we have also taken adequate steps on this side of our border.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the construction for the development of new roads is done at present by the Border Road Development Board or through some agency of the Defence Ministry?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is under the control of the Border Road Development Board; it is the top authority. In fact, the Board is presided over by no less a person than the Prime Minister herself, and there is the Defence Minister and the Transport Minister and other important persons also on the Board. Under the overall control of the Board, construction is being done. It is done through the State PWD and the Central PWD and also under the General Reserve Engineering Force; that is the main organisation through which the construction is being executed.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether care is being taken to see that these roads would be kept in order and in good repair from time to time, and also whether the major breaches made by the weather from time to time, wherever they may occur, will also be repaired immediatly?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Certainly, breaches and other things will be kept in view. Otherwise, the roads would become quite useless. Out of the 3,028 miles, I may submit that 2,291 miles of these roads are entrusted to the Genreal Reserve Engineering Force; that is for construction and improvement. Out of these 3,028 miles, some portion is for improvement, namely, 858 miles, for improvement to existing roads. 2,170 miles is new construction.

Shri P. C. Borooah: By what time does the Government expect that the roads reaching the borders of NEFA and Tibet would be completed, and what progress would be made on the proposed road bordering Nagaland and Burma?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as the NEFA area is concerned, according to the present estimates, in about 1831 miles—that is, the major part of the construction to be undertaken in the eastern sector—the progress is according to schedule. We have kept the importance of these roads in view and have been doing everything to see that they are constructed at the ear-

liest possible time. Funds are not standing in the way at all in regard to this matter.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What about Nagaland and Burma?

Shri A. M. Thomas: About Nagaland, it comes to 282 miles.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: While taking steps to construct these border roads, may I know what steps have been taken by the government to ward off the infiltration of Pakistanis into Assam and other border areas taking advantage of these roads?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Details have been given about the creation of a three-mile belt and other things. That is also kept in view.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What is the allocation for the current year for building fresh border roads in the eastern and western sectors? Is it a fact that the border roads in the western sector have not proceeded apace as a satisfactorily as planned by the government?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This question relates to the eastern sector. The provision made in the current budget for this year is about Rs. 12·89 crores. I will not anticipate the provision made in the budget that is going to be presented at 5 P.M. today, but I hope the same amount would be provided. But I assure the House that funds would not stand in the way of the execution of this work.

Shri N. R. Laskar: What has been done in the eastern sector in regard to areas bordering East Pakistan?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is also kept in mind. This is mainly about roads which come under the administrative control and policy direction of the Border Roads Organisation, connecting Assam, NEFA, Nagaland and Mizo Hills.

Shri Hem Barua: During the Chinese aggression of 1962, it was discovered that roads supposedly built by Tuskers in NEFA existed only in maps and not actually on the ground. May I know what specific steps government have taken to see that roads are actually built, whichever might be the organisation to build it?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The House knows that the Border Roads Organisation was set up in 1960 when we found that there were good communications in the plains, but these communications were not adequately connected with the frontier areas. That is why we created this organisation and undertook this work on top priority basis. After the Chinese aggression, the urgency of the execution of this work has been taken account of and we are constructing the necessary roads. It is true that as far as some roads are concerned, it is only mule track and some existing roads were not in good repair also.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: May I know whether the government is aware of the fact that stones are not available in the Mizo district and the road connecting Mizo with the rest of Assam is not yet gravelled? May I know how they propose to meet this difficulty?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to Mizo Hills, I do not know about the difficulty pointed out by the hon. Member. It may be something peculiar to the area. So far as improvement of existing roads goes, the soling process has been done on 29 miles, metalling on 23 miles and blacktopping and surface-dressing on 23 miles. About new roads in Mizo district, we have taken up 915 miles out of which, cut ranging from 20 to 8 feet has been done in 48 miles, etc. About the difficulty pointed out by the hon. member, I shall enquire into it.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह जानकारी रखते हैं कि सड़कों के बनाने के लिए जो रुपया दिया जाता है उससे तेजी के साथ काम पूरा करने के लिए व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती और जिसका नतीजा यह

होता है कि सामान की गड़बड़ी होती है ? उदाहरण के तौर पर कच्छ के मामले में वहां पर गधे नहीं मिले तो उसकी कीमत बढ़ गई और घोड़ों की कीमत घट गई, नेफा में भी ऐसा हुआ है, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस व्यवस्था को ठीक करने के लिए कोशिश करेंगे ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Of course, there is scope in for improvement in the working of any organisation, but our experience is that the Border Roads Organisation has been working very satisfactorily. We have had no difficulty with regard to any ministry also, because the representatives of the various ministries concerned are also there in this Border Roads Organisation. As I have said, the Prime Minister is the Chairman, the Defence Minister is the Deputy Chairman and the other members include the Minister of Transport, Chief of Army Staff, Chief of Air Staff, Cabinet Secretary, Defence and Foreign Secretaries, Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Financial Adviser, Director-General, Development and others.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wanted that the Minister should make donkeys available. He said that donkeys were not available there and he wanted to know what steps the Minister was taking to provide them.

Shri A. M. Thomas: These are details with regard to availability of mules etc., and the difficulties have been pointed out (*Interruption*).

Hill Districts of Assam

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*242. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Hill Districts Commission has written to the Prime Minister that the prolonged negotiations with the Naga Hostiles are having an adverse effect on the hill districts of Assam;

(b) whether the Commission has informed Government that hostile elements have pockets in practically every hill district and are keeping the agitational attitude alive; and

(c) how far the development schemes for the hill areas have been undertaken to help divert the attention of the residents thereof from political issues and activities of a subversive character?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The Chairman, Hill Areas Commission had written to the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, regarding Naga activities in border areas of Assam adjoining the State of Nagaland.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Government of Assam is carrying out intensive development programmes in all the Hill Districts.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Sir, while taking into account the fact that the attitude of the Naga Hostiles has exhausted the Himalayan patience of Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan forcing him to resign, has the Government advised the Naga Peace Mission to undergo self-immolation and ask Rev. Michael Scott to go back to England . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Dinesh Singh: Sir, this is a suggestion for action.

Mr. Speaker: The question was: "whether they have asked...." and the answer should be "yes" or "no".

Shri Dinesh Singh: We have not asked.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Sir, after the promotion of the Minister his voice has become low. If he raises his voice it will be better.

Mr. Speaker: He has answered the question. He said that they have not asked, and with regard to the other part of his question he said that it is a suggestion and they will consider it.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the fact that the most prominent Naga freedom fighter Rani Guidiliu has recently been prompted to come to felicitate our Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, is the Government in a position to utilise her talents for brining about a happy settlement of the Naga Hostiles problem?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The Prime Minister had very useful talks with Rani Guidiliu.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : श्रद्धेय माननीय मंत्री जी ने (बी) के उत्तर में कहा "नो", तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अमर कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है तो क्या सरकार को यह इन्फार्मेशन है कि प्रत्येक हिली एरिया में उन्होंने एक सेंटर बना रखा है, जहां से वह गांव गांव में आकर कर वसूल करते हैं और जो उन्हें कर नहीं देते उनके घरों में आग लगा देते हैं, यदि हां, तो इसको रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : प्रश्न यह था कि जो और वहां पर हिल डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं आसाम के उनमें क्या नागा कोई इस तरह का उपद्रव कर रहे हैं, तो उसके जवाब में हमने "ना" कहा था । नागा जो और वहां के पहाड़ी इलाके हैं उसमें ज्यादा तरह से बसे हुए नहीं हैं और कोई उपद्रव नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : रोज पेपर में यह रिपोर्ट निकलती है कि आग लग रही है, ट्रेनें उड़ा रहे हैं और फिर भी कहते हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह स्पेसिफिक जिलों में जहां कि वह लोकलाइज्ड हैं वहां की हो सकती हैं, सारे एरिया की नहीं ।

Shri Himatsingka: In view of the fact that higher and higher demands are being put forward by the Naga Hostiles, what do Government propose to bring it home to them that it will not pay any dividend?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The Prime Minister has already made a statement in this House about her talks with the Naga Hostile leaders when they came here. All these matters will have to be seen and as to what is the reaction of these talks.

श्री म० ला० त्रिपाठी : मेरा ख्याल है कि आसाम के जो हिल डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं उनकी समस्या नागा लैंड के होस्टाइल नागाज से भिन्न है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कमीशन जो इस सम्बन्ध में एन्क्वायरी के लिए मुकर्रर किया है उसके चेयरमैन ने रिपोर्ट नहीं दी तो क्या आसाम के हिली एरियाज के लोगों की कुछ मुख्य मांगों का पता सरकार को चला है? यदि हां, तो उनको पूरा करने की दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है? मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि वह क्या मांगें थी और उन को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्य कर रही है उस का उत्तर नहीं आया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : एक तो मैंने अपने प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो आखिरी हिस्से में था, मैंने अर्ज किया था कि वहां पर जो इस वक्त कार्य हो रहे हैं विकास के उन में और जोर से काम किया जायेगा ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since the activities of sabotage and violence which have increased in the past

few days have corroborated the letter written to the late Prime Minister and since Shri Jaiprakash Narayan had to resign from the so-called Peace Mission, may I know whether the Government is re-thinking on this matter to bring about peace and not extend the areas to even the Hill Districts of Assam?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Government will make every effort to bring about peace. It is the other sections of the hostiles that are trying to extend the area of trouble. We will make every effort to bring about peace soon.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that some observers' team has been appointed recently by Government to prevent recurrence of incidents in the NEFA area? If so, how far will it help in allaying the fears that are prevalent among the tribal people residing in the hill areas?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The observers' team was there even before. It has only been strengthened. We hope it willl lead to lessening of hostilities.

श्री मधु लिमये : असम में जो गैर नागा पहाड़ी और आदिवासी लोग हैं क्या सरकार को इस बात की कोई जानकारी है कि उन में भी हिंसात्मक विद्रोह की प्रवृत्तियां उत्पन्न होने लगी हैं? यदि हां, तो उस के बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जी हां, अखबारों के देखने से, कुछ उनसे बात करने से ऐसा लगता है कि कुछ लोग इस की वहां पर चेष्टा कर रहे हैं लेकिन हम आशा करते हैं कि वहां के लोग अपनी जिम्मेदारी समझेंगे और उस में हिस्सा नहीं लेंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि किन इलाकों में यह उपद्रव शुरू हुये हैं या होने की आशंका है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किन इलाकों में वह हुए थे या उनके होने का खतरा है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदस्य महोदय ने खुद ही कहा था कि पहाड़ी इलाकों में यह शुरू हुए । वहीं पर यह शुरू हुए ।

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Are the Government aware of the political activities of the Mizo National Front and, if so, what steps have been taken to curb these activities and whether Government realise that unless and until development schemes are implemented for better utilisation of the forest and mineral wealth and also horticultural production of that area it will not divert the minds of the people of the hills to curb these activities?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Yes, Sir. The Government of Assam is seized of the matter. As I mentioned in the main answer, they are making every effort to strengthen the development effort.

Shri Swell: May I know what relevancy has this letter of the Chairman of the Hill Areas Commission got to do with the object of the Commission's enquiry and whether Government do not consider that the full implementation of the offer of the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, would be the surest guarantee against the occurrence of any subversive activities in the hill areas?

Shri Dinesh Singh: This letter was personally conveyed to us. So far as the proposal of the late Prime Minister, Shri Nehru, is concerned, of course, we feel that is the surest guarantee.

Shri R. S. Pandey: In order to have a permanent solution so far as peace in the Assam Hills is concerned ,the hostile Nagas were invited to find out a solution. May I know if people of other sections, who are also affected, will also be invited for further consultations?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The hostile Nagas were not invited for any solution; they came to pay a courtesy call on the Prime Minister.

Shri Tyagi: May I know if the Reverend Michael Scott, a foreigner, who is working as a member of the Peace Mission, is a representative of the Government of India or that of the underground Nagas? Has Government inquired into his intentions and found out if it is not he who himself is instrumental in provoking these Nagas into putting these conditions?

Shri Dinesh Singh: He is certainly not a representative of any government. He was named by the Christian Convention that was held there and they proposed his name as one of the members of the Peace Mission. As such he came here and held talks with us.

Shri Tyagi: May I take it that he is the representative of the Nagas and not ours?

Mr. Speaker: He was named by those persons who held a convention.

Shri Tyagi: Why was a foreigner permitted to represent them?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot go on further.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is not a fact that this fact of prolonged negotiations with the underground Naga leaders *vis-a-vis* the Naga demand for independence has put wrong ideas into the heads of some other Hill tribes of Assam? If so, in that context, may I know if Government are prepared to tell in a very clear and precise way that Government are not going to negotiate with the Naga underground leaders outside the framework of the Indian Union and then tell these people—the Mizo National Council has also sought the co-operation of Pakistani arms—that whoever behaves in an anti-national way as the Nagas are behaving would be crushed?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The firm manner in which the Government has turned down any proposal to discuss with the Naga hostiles any question of an independent Nagaland and their firm declaration that the future of Nagaland can only be within the Indian Union is a clear indication of this.

Shri Hem Barua: Have the Government, on any occasion, or the Prime Minister when she met the Naga leaders, told them point blank that there are going to be no negotiations outside the Indian Union? They have not said that up till now.

Mr. Speaker: They have been telling them.

Shri Hem Barua: They have not.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is it true that this so-called Peace Mission of the underground Nagas made it absolutely clear as a preliminary to the Prime Minister that they were representatives of a sovereign State; if so, did the Prime Minister hold any further talks with them in full realisation of the implications of this claim?

Shri Dinesh Singh: No, Sir; there was no question of any representative.....

Shri Kapur Singh: Did they make it clear as a preliminary?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I said, "No, Sir".

Shri Hem Barua: Was it one Prime Minister meeting another Prime Minister?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In view of the fact that this news has trickled out that the Nagas made a demand that they must have negotiations only on the basis that they should form a sovereign territory of their own, independent of India, in view of that demand that has been made will the Government refuse to discriminate with them and treat them at par with the dacoits of the Chambal area and mete out the same treatment to them as to the dacoits who are killing

people there and they are also killing people there?

Mr. Speaker: At the most it is a suggestion . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri U. M. Trivedi: These people may also claim sovereign status.

Shri Dinesh Singh: The Naga leaders may say what they like, but we have also made our position very clear and that should be taken into account.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. It is the Minister of State who is replying. He was not present during the talks that took place between our Prime Minister and the Naga leaders. He was not present there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He was not present; somebody who was there should answer.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that the recent events have proved that the Naga rebels have been misguided by some foreign power and in view of the fact that the Peace Mission has collapsed, may I know what new steps Government intend to take to keep the law and order situation there intact and to crush all those lawless elements which are creating sabotage activities over there?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Some agreements that were reached with the hostiles regarding cessation of hostilities from their side still continue. Despite the resignation of Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan, the Peace Mission body still continues.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri—S.N.Q. 2.

Shri P. C. Borooah: I should be given a chance. I am also a signatory to this Question. I had stood up so many times. I am vitally interested in this Question.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

पंजाब में गेहूं का इकट्ठा हो जाना

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S.N.Q. 2 श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री बड़े :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री नाथ पाई :
श्री हेम बरुआ :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 13 फरवरी, 1966 के "सन्डे ट्रिब्यून" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर गया है कि पंजाब की मंडियों में लाखों टन गेहूं और मोटा अनाज इकट्ठा हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस अनाज को कमी वाले राज्यों को भेजने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि अगली फसल से पहले इस अनाज को खपाने की समुचित व्यवस्था न की गई तो क्या उससे होने वाली आर्थिक हानि का कोई अनुमान लगाया गया है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has ben reported by Punjab Government that the condition of the stocks with the traders is satisfactory. The Punjab Government consider that the stocks of wheat held by the traders would be necessary for local consumption within the State till the bulk of the next rabi harvest comes into the market. The Punjab Government are purchasing grains on behalf of Governmnet of India and these are being supplied to the deficit States. Since the purchases of

these grains are being made not only in the regulated markets but also by calling for tenders, there is no reason why traders having stocks should not be able to dispose of them by selling them to Government.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी पिछले शुक्रवार को खाद्यान्न क्षेत्र समाप्त करने की चर्चा में मैंने जब खाद्य मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था कि पंजाब में लगभग 15 लाख मन गेहूं, 40 लाख मन चना और 25 लाख मन मक्का-बाजरा, इस प्रकार के मोटे अनाज इकट्ठा हो गये हैं जिनकी कीमत 16-17 करोड़ रुपये के बीच में है। खाद्य मंत्री जी ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया था कि यह सही है कि पंजाब की मंडियों में और पंजाब के समर्थ किसानों के पास काफी मात्रा में अन्न रुका हुआ है। लेकिन चूंकि वे लोग इन को बढ़ी हुई कीमतों पर बेचना चाहते हैं, इसलिये उनको खरीदने में दिक्कत हो रही है। जबकि यह अन्न सड़ रहा है और खराब हो रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब के व्यापारियों ने भारत सरकार और खाद्य मंत्री का यह सुझाव दिया था कि अमरीका आदि देशों से जो गेहूं आता है, आयात किया जाता है, तो उसका मूल्य देने के बाद जो कीमत पड़ती है, उसी कीमत पर हमारा यह गेहूं खरीद लिया जाय। तो इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है ?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): The imported wheat sells at a much lower price. I do not think anybody would be prepared to sell at the price at which the imported wheat is being sold. What is available there, according to the reports, is only 68,000 tonnes—not more than that. I do not know how much it comes to in terms of maunds. Even now the Punjab Government have said that they are prepared to purchase 68,000 tonnes provided it is offered to them. But they want to export outside and sell it at a higher price. They have purchased it from the producers in a controlled market at a lower price.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब की मंडियों में और दूसरे स्थानों में जो यह लाखों मन गल्ला सड़ रहा है और जिस के कारण देश को आर्थिक हानि का मुकाबला करना पड़ रहा है, सरकार इस तमाम स्थितियों का सामना करने के लिये ये जो खाद्यान्नों के जोन की दीवार है, इस को हटाने के लिये कब तक अन्तिम रूप से कोई निर्णय ले सकेगी, ताकि अपने आप वह सारे देश में जा सके।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already stated that the matter is under the consideration of a Committee. They will submit their (*Interruptions*) report before the end of March. After that, the Government will examine the position and take a decision.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सही है कि पंजाब सरकार चना, मक्का और बाजरा व गेहूं सस्ते दामों पर खरीद कर महाराष्ट्र, बंगाल आदि में बहुत ही दामों पर बेचती है, जिसके कारण से किसान और व्यापारी दोनों मारे जा रहे हैं और इसी कारण से यह अनाज बाहर नहीं जा सकता। क्या माननीय मंत्री बतायेंगे कि वह किस भाव में खरीदते हैं और किस भाव में बेचते हैं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry I do not have the actual figures. But in fixing the ceiling price at which they could purchase within Punjab, the handling charges, transport charges and storage losses will have to be taken into account I do not think the Punjab Government is making good profits out of this.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : प्रश्न 17 ता० को दिया था और आज 28 ता० हो गई है, अभी तक कोई पता नहीं कि सरकार किस भाव खरीदती है और किस भाव बेचती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये आंकड़े दे दिये जायेंगे या मेज पर रख दिये जायेंगे ।

श्री लहरी सिंह : सरकार को क्या इस बात कि जानकारी नहीं है कि यदि यह अनाज मण्डियों में पड़ा रहे तो जो किसान उस को लाते हैं मण्डियों के दलालों से उनको उसकी कीमत नहीं मिल रही है । इससे किसानों को हानि हो रही है । दूसरी तरफ दुकानदारों का भी नुकसान हो रहा है । अगली फसल भी आने को तैयार है । इस सबसे क्या किसान के दिल में यह भावना पैदा नहीं होगी कि हमारे पिछले दाम भी नहीं मिले तो हम अन्न ज्यादा क्यों उपजायें क्यों न मूंगफली वगैरह उपजायें, जिससे ज्यादा दाम तो मिलें । सरकार को यदि यह मालूम है तो सरकार इस अन्न को बाहर निकालने के लिये क्या उपाय करेगी ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This stock, i.e., 68,000 tonnes, is with the trade. Even now I say that I am prepared to take the entire 68,000 tonnes on the basis of controlled prices. But if they want to make huge profits out of this, having purchased from the producer at a reduced price, certainly that will not be permitted. (*Interruptions*).

श्री लहरी सिंह : मुनाफा न दीजिये, अन्न ले लीजिये ।

श्री बड़े : क्या सरकार बतायेगी कि पंजाब में कितना गेहूं पहले का है और नई फसल कितनी आने वाली है । इस के कोई आंकड़े आपके पास हैं? आज जो भाव पंजाब में है, उस से दुगुना भाव महाराष्ट्र और बंगाल में है क्या इसकी तरफ शासन का ध्यान है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already stated that the previous crop carry-over with the trade is about 68,000 tonnes; it is not much when compared to the total production. This year's production will be available from April onwards. The estimate is that this year's production may be less by ten to twenty per cent when compared to last year's production.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This stock of wheat in Punjab is almost becoming rotten. I would like to know whether it is a fact that this is due to the zonal restriction. I would like to know whether the zonal restriction, as far as wheat is concerned, is going to be removed to solve this difficulty, not only in Punjab but in many other surplus areas also.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already replied with regard to the zonal system. The same answer applies here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question is about wheat.

Mr. Speaker: He says that the same answer applies.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the present difficult food situation in our country, may I know if Government propose to evolve an all-India food policy by way of total procurement and equitable distribution of foodgrains without any distinction between surplus States and non-surplus States? If they have, may I know how do they propose to bridge the gulf that divides the people of this country into so many components?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have answered the question with regard to the food policy. This short-notice question was a specific question with regard to the situation in Punjab where the trade is holding large

stocks and I have already answered that. As far as the hon. member's question is concerned, I have answered those points during the debate and I do not think it will be necessary for me to go into it again.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether Government have made any effort to ascertain the actual quantum of available grain in Punjab, because there is a hiatus between the figures of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and those of the Food Minister, and whether any such independent effort, independent particularly of the State Government's figures, has been made, and whether it has been found that the State Government are not giving the correct data to the Government of India in respect of the availability of grain?

Shri C. Subramaniam: All licensed dealers have to declare their stocks to the Government, and the stocks declared come to 68,000 tonnes. If illegally some people are hoarding without declaring their stocks, certainly that would not be available.

श्री बागड़ी : पंजाब और राजस्थान के दुकानदारों से सरकार ने चना पचास सैकड़ा इस शर्त पर लिया था कि वह सस्ते दामों पर राज्य सरकार को दे दे और उतना ही चना मद्रास इत्यादि को परमिट द्वारा भेजने की इजाजत वे सरकारें दुकानदारों को दे देंगी। क्या सरकार को पता है कि यह चना राज्य सरकारों ने दुकानदारों से तो ले लिया लेकिन दुकानदारों को मद्रास आदि को चना भेजने की इजाजत नहीं दी और जहां दी भी उस को भी कैंसिल कर दिया जिसकी वजह से वह चना मंडियों में सड़ रहा है, उसको घुन लग रही है ? चाहे जबरन सरकार चना ले या न ले, चाहे इजाजत दे या न दे, लेकिन जो चना सड़ रहा है, उसकी जिम्मेवारी किस पर है और उसको आगे सरकार कैसे रोकना चाहती है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It was not the understanding that after selling a portion to the Punjab Government the rest would be allowed to be exported to other States. As a matter of fact, the arrangement was that any movement from Punjab with regard to coarse grains, gram and wheat will be on Government-to-Government account. If the stocks are available, either of gram or of wheat or of rice, even now the State has said categorically that they are prepared to purchase them at a reasonable price and utilise them either in the Punjab, if it becomes necessary, or transport it to the other States. But as I have already stated, if they want to export it themselves and try to sell it at a higher price, and make undue profit, certainly that cannot be permitted.

श्री बागड़ी : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आ गया है ।

श्री बागड़ी : जो चना खराब हो रहा है उसके बारे में.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि जो भी है सब लेने को तैयार हैं लेकिन मुनासिब कीमत पर ।

श्री बागड़ी : चाहे दो हजार रुपये मन दें लेकिन किसी शर्त की वजह से अगर चना सड़ रहा है तो क्या सरकार उस चने को सड़ने देगी ? उसके लिए सरकार क्या करेगी ? इस सवाल का जवाब दिलाया जाय कि उसकी जिम्मेवारी किस पर है ?

Mr. Speaker: The question is this. Would the Government allow that whole quantity of foodgrains to go waste or to rot, or would they take some action in order to procure it and get it so that it might be distributed in the areas which need it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We shall try to procure it and then to utilise it.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know what those factors were which were beyond the control of Government which compelled such a situation to develop in the Punjab?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know what situation the hon. Member is referring to. The policy was that private export from State to State was not to be allowed, and only the State should intervene, purchase and export it to the other States; and if they hold back without telling it to Government in the hope that the zones would be removed and on that basis they could make high profits, it is because of some expectation that the zones would be removed and they would be able to make high profits.

Mr. Speaker: Now, we shall take up the calling-attention-notice.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Exhibition of J. & K. State in U.S.A. Maps

*243. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State of Jammu and Kashmir was shown in three different maps differently to newsmen by the U.S.A. State Department at the time of visit of the President of Pakistan to U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any clarification has been sought from the U.S.A. authorities?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Our Embassy took up the matter with the State Department. According to them two different maps were issued in the Press Kit for correspondents, and another map has been displayed in the State Department lobby.

The maps were designed, according to the State Department, to help the lay reader in identifying the territory of Kashmir, according to the claims of India and Pakistan. All the maps also contained the statement: "The boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative".

Take over of Assets and Properties of Indians by Pak. Authorities

*244. **Shri Narayan Reddy:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has lodged a protest against the illegal take over by Pakistan of the assets and properties of the Indian nationals and Indian public trusts;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Pakistan Government thereto;

(c) the steps taken to restore the assets and properties to the owners; and

(d) whether any estimate has been made about the value of the properties?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. A protest was lodged with the Pakistan High Commission here on the 14th December, 1965 asking for restoration of all assets and properties taken over.

(b) and (c). There has been no formal response from the Pakistan

Government to our protest. However, the two Governments have, according to Article VIII of the Tashkent Declaration, agreed to discuss measures for the return of the property and assets taken over by either side in connection with the conflict.

(d) The Custodian of Enemy Property in India has been receiving claims from Indian nationals in regard to their assets and properties taken over by the Government of Pakistan. The claims which are subject to verification and assesment, are still being received. An estimate of the total value of the assets and properties can be made only after all the claims have beenfiled with the Custodian and verified.

Shortage of Doctors and Engineers in Armed Forces

*245. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an acute shortage of doctors and engineers is being felt in the Armed Forces;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made regarding the requirements of doctors and engineers; and

(c) the special steps taken by Government to make up the shortage on a regular basis?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) There is an acute shortage of Engineers only and a small deficiency of Doctors.

(b) Yes, Sir. There is a deficiency of 2,806 Engineers in the Army, 306 in the Air Force, 125 in the Navy and of 374 Medical Officers in all the three Services.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5606/66].

आकाशवाणी से टेलीविजन को अलग करना

*246. श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मधु लिमये :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री बागड़ी :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्रीमती रेणुका बड़फुकनी :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री प्र० च० बरुआ :
श्री जसवन्त मेहता :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चन्दा समिति के सिफारिशों के आधार पर टैलीविजन व्यवस्था को आकाशवाणी से अलग करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या टैलीविजन के लिए एक अलग संगठन बनाया जायेगा अथवा टैलीविजन व्यवस्था के विस्तार के सम्बन्ध में "मन्दगामी" नीति ही अपनायी जायेगी ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राव बहादुर) : (क) मामला विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Claim of Damages from Chinese Government

*247. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have claimed any damages from the Government of China on account of six Indian defence personnel having been killed by them on the 12th December, 1965; and

(b) if so, the nature of the response?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). On the 14th December, 1965 we handed over a note to the Chinese Government protesting against an incident on the Sikkim-Tibbet border in which about 300 Chinese troops who had intruded into Sikkim territory killed five Indian personnel. The Chinese had also captured three Indian soldiers of whom one died subsequently in captivity. In this incident the Indian defence personnel gave a good account of themselves and 30 of the Chinese intruders were killed. The Chinese Government have made the false allegation that it was Indian troops which intruded into Tibet. No specific demand for compensation in respect of this particular incident was made, but the Government of India reserves its right to do so.

Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

*248. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made to stop further proliferation of the nuclear weapons; and

(b) if not, the initiative Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The United Nations General Assembly at its XX session adopted a resolution which was co-sponsored by India laying down the principles on which a non-proliferation treaty should be based. The Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, of which India is a member, is currently considering this question with a view to reaching early agreement on measures to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

Supply of Military Equipment to Pakistan

*249. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any further reports of Pakistan being supplied with military equipment by member countries of the NATO, SEATO or CENTO Pacts;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been taken up with the U.S. Government in the light of the latter's assurance that it would advise its pact allies not to make such supplies; and

(c) the reaction of the U.S. Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Government have seen, from time to time, reports of supplies of military equipment to Pakistan.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The U.S. Government had stopped military aid to Pakistan after September, 1965 and had assured us that it had advised its allies in the NATO, SEATO and

CENTO alliances not to supply American aid equipment and arms to Pakistan.

Staff Artistes in A.I.R.

*250. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 287 on the 30th August, 1965 and state:

(a) the steps taken to better the prospects of the staff artistes working in All-India Radio;

(b) whether all the demands of the artistes have been met; and

(c) if not, which have been favourably considered and which have been rejected?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A statement showing further steps taken to improve the service conditions of Staff Artistes of All India Radio in addition to those already enumerated in replies to Starred Questions No. 723 on 5th April, 1965 and No. 287 on 30th August, 1965 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5607 (i)/66].

(b) and (c). A statement showing the demands of Staff Artists and action taken on each of them is also laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5607 (ii)/66].

Solidarity Conference in Havana

*251. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India also participated in a Soviet-sponsored Solidarity Conference of Afro-Asian and Latin American peoples held in Havana in January, 1966;

(b) if so, the aims of this Conference;

(c) the number of countries which participated in this Conference;

(d) the subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at; and

(e) whether India put forward any proposal at this Conference?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (e) India was not officially represented at the conference. The Indian Association for Afro-Asian solidarity sent a delegation to the Conference, which was attended by delegates from 82 countries. The declared object was to promote solidarity against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Harassment of Indian Nationals Interned in Pakistan

*252. **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Heda:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have enquired into the reports that Indian nationals who were interned in Pakistan after the hostilities which broke out in September, 1965 were subjected to severe harassment; and

(b) if so, the results of the enquiries?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The treatment of Indian nationals interned in Pakistan subsequent to the out break of the hostilities between India and Pakistan was generally unsatisfactory.

Bechtel India Ltd.

*253. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the Bombay Labour Union has alleged that the American Officers employed by Bechtel India Ltd. used their revolvers and also fired tear-gas and sickening gas shells on the striking Tarapore workers on the 30th December, 1965;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into the allegation;

(c) if so, the results thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the American Officers in this connection?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) to (c). Government is aware of the allegations made in the Press by certain labour leaders that the American officers employed by Bechtel India Ltd. used revolvers and fired tear gas and 'sickening gas' shells on the workers at Tarapur on December 29, 1965. Inquiries were made into these allegations by the State Government, who in a Press Note dated January 4 stated that these allegations were false and baseless. The shells mentioned in the allegations were used by the Police themselves.

(d) Does not arise.

Pacific concord against Communist China

*254. **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item in the *March of the Nation* (Weekly) dated the 25th December, 1965 to the effect that Australian and New Zealand Governments have supported the idea of a Pacific concord against the Communist China; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India is not in favour of such defence alliances or military pacts.

Correspondence between British Prime Minister and Mr. Noel Baker on Indo-Pak. Conflict

*255. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the correspondence between Mr. Noel Baker and the British Prime Minister and between the latter and the B. B. C. Chief over the British attitude during the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We are, naturally distressed and unhappy over the contents of the correspondence and the general attitude of the Government of the United Kingdom in relation to the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict. We have made our views known to the Government of the United Kingdom through diplomatic channels on the various points raised in the British Prime Minister's letter. We were informed that the publication of the correspondence had taken place entirely on Mr. Noel Baker's own initiative, and was unauthorised.

Diwakar Committee's Report on Small Newspapers

***256. Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Diwakar Committee on Small Newspapers while forwarding its report, has made startling revelations about big quotas of newsprint having been drawn by some newspapers, which is not justified according to the actual circulation that these papers have, in other cases the newsprint quota drawn has not at all been used and in some cases the Newspapers against which newsprint has been drawn do not exist at all; and

(b) the action, if any, taken in all the above mentioned cases and the measures being adopted to safeguard against such undesirable acts in future?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Diwakar Committee have, in their report, referred to complaints about some newspapers indulging in blackmarketing of newsprint but have added that they had not conducted any investigation into the truth of these allegations in every individual case as such. It also appeared to the Committee that newspapers in a particular State were issued newsprint quotas on the basis of inflated claims of circulation. The Committee have referred to only one case where a certain quota of newsprint was allotted, in accordance with the newsprint allocation policy then in vogue, to a new daily which did not ultimately come out. The proposed paper, however, did not draw its allotment.

(b) Circulation teams of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, which verify the circulation claims of newspapers, have been further strengthened; whenever any exaggeration in circulation figures is detected, the newsprint quota is duly adjusted. Suspected cases of misuse are being referred to appropriate investigation authorities. In order to minimise the scope of misuse, it has been decided not to allow regular allotment of newsprint to a daily unless it has been in existence for three months and thereafter has produced a Chartered Accountant's certificate to vouchsafing circulation, size, pages etc.

Migrants from Burma

***257. Shri R. Barua:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of migrants of Indian origin from Burma during the year 1965; and

(b) whether Government have reached an agreement with the Burmese Government regarding the movable and immovable properties of the Indians left by them there at the time of migration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) A total of approximately 59,700 migrants of Indian origin came from Burma to India during 1965. About 8700 came by air and 51,000 by sea.

(b) Not yet. The matter is still under discussion between the two Governments.

Police Firing at Tarapore

***258. Shri D. D. Puri:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the meeting the President, Indian Electricity Workers' Federation (INTUC) and of Tarapore Anushakti Kamgar Sangh had with the representatives of USAID in connection with the police firing at Tarapore on the 29th December, 1965;

(b) whether Government consider it proper for the USAID representatives to show concern over this incident; and

(c) if not, the action taken or being taken to discourage such moves?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) to (c). US AID, which is giving a loan of $ 80 million to meet the foreign exchange component of the expenditure on the Tarapure Atomic Power Station are interested in the satisfactory completion of the project. They deputed two representatives to assess the extent, if any, to which the execution of the Project was likely to be affected by the strike. Certain representatives of the workers are understood to have taken the opportunity of meeting these AID officials during their visit to Tarapur. Under the terms of the loan agreement US AID are to keep themselves informed of the developments, which materially affect the project.

Missing Armed Personnel

***259. Shri Basumatari:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the military advisers accompanying him to Tashkent had taken with them a list of Indian armed personnel reported missing in the recent India-Pakistan conflict; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to trace them?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The first part of the question does not arise. As regards the second, part, steps had been taken to obtain complete lists of our Prisoners of War in Pakistan from time to time and as a result a large number of the missing Indian Defence personnel have been traced.

India-Sikkim Treaty

***260. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Sikkim has suggested a revision of the India-Sikkim Treaty of 1950;

(b) if so, on what grounds;

(c) the details of the proposed revision; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

भारत तथा पाकिस्तान के बीच संचार सेवाएं

*261. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत तथा पाकिस्तान द्वारा सीधी सड़क परिवहन सेवा, डाक तथा तार सेवा और हवाई उड़ानें फिर से चालू कर दी गई है ।

(ख) अब तक जिन सेवाओं को फिर से आरम्भ किया गया है क्या उनके सम्बन्ध में कोई कठिनाई अनुभव की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि भविष्य में इन सेवाओं का दुरुपयोग न होने पावे, आवश्यक व्यवस्था की गई है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): (क) भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच सीधी सड़क परिवहन सेवा नहीं थी । सीमा के लिए नागरिक सड़क यातायात अभी फिर से शुरु नहीं हुआ है । डाक-तार सेवा काफी हद तक फिर से शुरू हो गई है । अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक सेवाओं के विमानों का एक दूसरे के देश के ऊपर से आना जाना 11 फरवरी, 1966 से फिर शुरु हो गया है । सैनिक

विमानों को 1 मार्च से आने-जाने की इजाजत मिल जायेगी ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) ये सेवाएं उचित (बोना फाईड) उद्देश्यों के लिए ही उपलब्ध होंगी ।

Meeting of Indo-Pak Air Force Chiefs

*262. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Indo-Pak Air Force Chiefs was held at Peshwar on the 16th February, 1966 to devise measures for reducing tension in the aid on the borders of the two countries; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The Chief of the Air Staff, Indian Air Force, visited Pakistan on the 16th-17th February 1966 at the invitation of the Commander-in-Chief, Pakistan Air Force. The subjects discussed between them included measures to prevent airspace violations, resumption of flights of military aircraft through each other's territory, predetermined routes and definition of "War-like Materials" which should not be carried by military aircraft over each other's territory. It was agreed that combat and transport Air Force aircraft of both the countries should not fly within 10 kilometres of the international border and the Cease-Fire Line, exception being made in the case of flights for providing logistic support to border posts. Light and AOP aircraft and helicopters could however operate upto 1600 metres of the international border/Cease-Fire Line. It was also agreed that military aircraft should be permitted to stage through each other's territory with effect from 1st March 1966. Discussions on other subjects would be continued in the next meeting between the two Air Chiefs. The discussions were held in a friendly atmosphere and proved helpful for normalising relations between the two Air Forces

भारत और चीन के बीच वार्ता

*263. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री नीनारायण दास :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री शिव चरण गुप्त :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ देश भारत और चीन के बीच बातचीत कराने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) भारत सरकार को इस बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं कि हाल में किसी देश ने भारत और चीन के बीच बातचीत शुरू कराने का प्रयत्न किया है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

पाकिस्तान में अल्पसंख्यकों की दशा

*264. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री बड़े :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य :

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले कुछ महीनों में पाकिस्तान में रहने वाले अल्पसंख्यकों की दशा और अधिक खराब हो गई है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उनकी दशा में सुधार किये जाने के बारे में पाकिस्तान सरकार से पत्र व्यवहार किया है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) पिछले कुछ महीनों में पाकिस्तान के अल्पसंख्यकों की दशा में कोई विशेष परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) उनकी दशा सुधारने का सामान्य प्रश्न कई मौकों पर पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ उठाया गया है ।

Manufacture of MIG-21 in India

*265. **Shri Narayan Reddy:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken steps to expedite the project to manufacture MIG-21 supersonic fighter interceptor aircraft in India; and

(b) if so, when the MIG project is likely to start production?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) It is not in the public interest to give this information.

(b) The first phase assembly of the MIG-21 aircraft is expected to commence during 1966.

Modernisation of Indian Navy and I.A.F.

*266. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Balmiki:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the further measures taken or likely to be taken to strengthen and modernise the Indian Navy and Indian Air Force?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Measures to strengthen and modernise the Indian Navy and Indian

Air Force are under constant review. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the details.

Nagaland State Government Employees' Pay Scales

1147. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new pay scales have been sanctioned for the Nagaland State Government employees to be on par with the Assam Government employees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the date of their enforcement?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The pay scales of the Nagaland Government employees have been revised to bring them on par with the Assam scales, as pay and allowances of Government servants in Nagaland have generally been on the Assam pattern and analogy.

(c) The revised scale of pay is effective from 1-4-1964.

Training School at Ozar

1148. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1427 on the 29th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the grant of Rs. 3.32 lakhs given by the Centre to Maharashtra Government has been spent wholly on the Preparatory training;

(b) who organised this training and where;

(c) the number of local students trained and absorbed in the Technical Centre as trainees; and

(d) if a part of the amount remains unspent, whether Government propose to ask the Maharashtra Government to give it to the Ozar school for starting a course of technical education?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The expenditure is likely to be Rs. 1,84,877.00 till the end of March, 1966.

(b) The Training has been organised by the Director of Technical Education to the Government of Maharashtra at Nasik City.

(c) The training period is 30 months and the first batch has not yet completed their training. The number of candidates selected and posted for training in the 1st and 2nd batches was 56 and 35 respectively.

(d) It is proposed to utilise the remaining money for training of a third batch under the Preparatory Training Scheme.

Civil Servants Posted as Directors/Managers in Public Undertakings

1149. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Civil Servants posted as Directors/Managers in the Public Undertakings as on 1st January, 1966;

(b) the criteria on which they are found suitable for such jobs; and

(c) the period of training they are to undergo before they join such posts?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) The information asked for is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The general criteria are suitable qualifications and experience.

(c) Where training is considered to be necessary the candidate is sent to the undertaking for a suitable period in advance of his taking over as Director or Manager.

Seismic Station, Mysore

1150. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether another seismology centre will be established at Bangalore to analyse the recorded data and develop techniques for discriminating the nuclear explosions from earthquakes; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to go into operation?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). The Nuclear Explosion Detection Centre in Gauribidnur, near Bangalore, went into operation in October 1965. It is proposed to put up a laboratory in Bangalore for detailed analysis of the data recorded. Meanwhile, as a temporary measure, a small unit has been set up at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and is already functioning.

Works of Netaji

1151. Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to publish the works of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Government have already brought out a selection of Subhash Chandra Bose's speeches under the title 'Selected Speeches of Subhash Chandra Bose'. The speeches were selected under the guidance of an Advisory Committee consisting of Prof. N. K. Siddhanta (Chairman) and Sarvashri S. A. Ayer, J. K. Bhonsle, and M. Sivaram. The selection carries a biographical introduction by Shri S. A. Ayer. The first edition has been sold out and second edition of the publication was brought out recently.

(b) The question does not arise.

Business in Punjab Border Areas

1152. Shri Bade:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the business in the border areas of Punjab has almost come to a standstill due to the recent bombardments by Pakistan in those areas;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give some sort of assistance to the affected persons;

(c) whether the Central Government have issued any directions to the Punjab Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) As a result of the recent hostilities, industrial, trade and commercial activity was affected to some extent.

(b) and (c). In consultation with the Punjab Government, various measures to assist the industry and trade were immediately taken.

(d) These measures are detailed in a statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in reply to Starred Question No. 90 on 8th November, 1965.

Defence Production in Private Sector

1153. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have launched a scientific study of the facilities and technical know-how available in the private sector in an effort to maximise indigenous production of defence goods;

(b) whether a team of experts have visited the industrial establishments for an on-the-spot study of their production capabilities; and

(c) whether the lists of industries have been catalogued in terms of their production potentials and the incentives, if any, given to boost up defence output?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Technical experts of Defence Organisations and those in the Ministry of Supply and Technical Development have been/are visiting industrial establishments to assess capability and capacity for production of Defence stores.

(c) Yes, Sir, lists have been prepared to indicate potential capacity of industrial units. Where possible, efforts are being made to book production capacity on a long-term basis. On account or advance payments in respect of expensive raw materials or where processing time involved in the production of stores is long, are considered.

अखबारी कागज का कोटा

1154. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय तथा पूर्वीय समाचार-पत्र संस्था (इंडियन ऐंड ईस्टर्न न्यूजपेपर्स सोसाइटी) की कार्यकारिणी ने भारत सरकार से अखबारी कागज का कोटा बढ़ाने का अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Advertisement of Films on Radio Ceylon

1155. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the amount of foreign exchange saved by the decision of the Indian Film Producers to stop advertising their pictures over Radio Ceylon from February, 1966 and not to permit recording of their film music to be broadcast by Radio Ceylon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): No foreign exchange is being allowed to Indian film producers for advertising their films in the commercial service of Radio Ceylon. Information is not available regarding royalties, if any, received by the producers in respect of film songs broadcast by Radio Ceylon. In any case, it is understood that the reported move of the Indian film industry to boycott Radio Ceylon has been dropped following mutual consultations between the representatives of the Indian film industry and Radio Ceylon.

Upper Limit for Expenditure on Townships

1156. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 321 on the 18th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the question to prescribe an upper limit for expenditure on townships has since been fully considered; and

(b) if not, when it is likely to be finalised?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and b). The matter is under consideration and a decision is expected to be taken early.

Strike at Tarapore Atomic Power Station

1157. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Umanath:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Warior:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri V. B. Gandhi:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction work on the 400 mw atomic power project at Tarapore was at a standstill, following a strike by about 4,000 workers, since the 9th December, 1965;

(b) whether the Tarapore Anushakti Kamgar Sangh, which is affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress had been recognised by the International General Electric Company of U.S.A. in-charge of the construction;

(c) whether the strike has been initiated by the Bombay Labour Union which had been refused recognition;

(d) the amount of financial loss caused by the stoppage of work; and

(e) the steps taken to settle the dispute?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, in the areas other than the cooling water intake and discharge works.

(b) The Tarapore Anushakti Kamgar Sangh, a Union supported by the Indian National Trade Union Congress, was recognised by Bechtel India Ltd., one of the sub-contractors of International General Electric Company, the main contractor for the Project.

(c) Yes.

(d) No financial loss has been sustained by the Government of India.

(e) The strike was called off on January 29, 1966 and the work was resumed the same day after an agreement was reached between the Bombay Labour Union and Bechtel India Ltd. that the question of recognition of the Bombay Labour Union and other demands would be discussed after resumption of work.

Colombo Proposals

1158. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Colombo proposals were now dead because of China's intransigent attitude; and

(b) what would be a reasonable basis for talks between India and China towards the settlement of the border disputes?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Chinese Government's attitude to the Colombo proposals remains negative and intransigent. The Government of India have not, however, changed their stand that they are willing to talk with China on the basis of the Colombo proposals.

Debate on Kashmir in House of Commons

1159. **Shri K. N. Tiwary:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the debate in the House of Commons initiated by Mr. John Tilney on the 22nd December, 1965 regarding the Indo-Pakistan conflict;

(b) whether the trends of discussions by and large indicated the pro-Pakistan attitude of the Parliamentarians, specially regarding Kashmir; and

(c) whether Government have given its reaction to the U.K. Government to such debates seeking to pressurise India into a solution?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Only four Members took part in the debate, besides the Secretary of State. Three members were biased in favour of Pakistan although one of them, Shri John Tilney, made an effort to balance his speech. The fourth member provided a corrective to the discussion by taking an objective view.

(c) The Government stand that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India and that India's sovereignty is not negotiable has been repeatedly declared. The question of taking up the matter with the U.K. Government therefore did not arise.

प्रसारण उपकरण

1160. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में प्रसारण केन्द्र खोलने की योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए प्रसारण उपकरण प्राप्त करने के हेतु व्यय पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक उपबन्ध कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या इन केन्द्रों को चलाने के लिए अपेक्षित संख्या में अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी नियुक्त कर लिये गये हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीराज बहादुर): (क) जी, हां । चतुर्थ योजना के मसौदे में, जिसे अभी योजना आयोग को मंजूर करना है सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में प्रसारण के लिए और रेडियो केन्द्र खोलने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । आवश्यक परिचालन कर्मचारी तभी भर्ती किए जाते हैं, जब काम पूरा होने को आता है ।

पासपोर्ट सम्बन्धी नियम

1161. **डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :**
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने पासपोर्ट जारी करने के सम्बन्ध में नये नियम बनाये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्हें लागू करने के सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर ली गई है; और

(ग) वे किस तारीख से लागू किए जायंगे ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): (क) से (ग). 7 जनवरी, 1966 को एक अंतमंत्रालयी बैठक हुई थी जिस में वर्तमान पासपोर्ट नियमों को आसान बनाने के बारे में कुछ अस्थायी निर्णय लिए गए थे । इन निर्णयों को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है और जैसे ही यह काम पूरा हो जाएगा, पासपोर्ट जारी करने के लिए नए नियम बनाए जाएंगे ।

Land for Ex-servicemen in Punjab and M.P.

1162. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land offered by the Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh Governments for the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen and service personnel;

(b) the area which has been allotted for the Ex-servicemen from Punjab; and

(c) when it will be made available for distribution to them?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). The areas of land offered by the two State Governments are given below:

Rajasthan.—1,00,000 acres in the Rajasthan Canal area for ex-servicemen belonging to the Punjab; 25,000 acres in the Rajasthan Canal Area for ex-servicemen belonging to Rajasthan; 5,000 acres to ex-servicemen from Himachal Pradesh; 1,000 bighas in Chambal Project Area for disabled ex-servicemen and dependents of servicemen killed in action; and 1,000 bighas

in Bhakra Project area for the same categories.

Madhya Pradesh.—2,000 to 3,000 acres in Shivpuri District for ex-servicemen belonging to other States.

The question of distribution of the one lakh acres of land earmarked by the Government of Rajasthan for ex-servicemen belonging to Punjab is under correspondence with that Government.

Help to Families of Services Personnel

1163. Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casualties in the recent Indo-Pak. conflict, district-wise, for the entire country; and

(b) the assistance given to the families of the service personnel?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Two separate statements giving the desired information are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5608/66]

Trade Embargo on South Africa

1164. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.N. General Assembly passed a Resolution in December, 1965 calling on the Security Council to impose a total trade embargo on South Africa;

(b) whether Britain, France and U.S.A. voted for the Resolution; and

(c) the attitude of the Indian Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) India was one of the 47 co-sponsors of the resolution adopted by the U.N. General Assembly on 22nd December, 1965 as Resolution No. 2054(XX). India has fully implemented various U.N. resolutions asking member states to impose a trade ban against South Africa.

A.I.R. Programmes

1165. Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All-India Radio has set up a research organization at the Capital to conduct surveys of the listening habits of the people and to make qualitative and quantitative assessment of A.I.R. programmes;

(b) if so, whether any report has been submitted by the organization; and

(c) if so, the main suggestions thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Surveys of the reactions of listeners to the various programmes broadcast by All India Radio are regularly undertaken by the Listener Research Unit and the process is continuous. The reports of this Unit are carefully taken into consideration by A.I.R. in planning its future programmes. This Unit is at present in the process of being strengthened and certain additional posts have also been recently sanctioned for the re-organised set up. Steps are under way to recruit staff and train them. Surveys will be undertaken on a larger scale and more frequently after the staff is in position.

Invitation to Shri C. V. Narasimhan for Lunch by U.N. Secretary-General

1166. **Shri Narayan Reddy:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri M. S. Murti:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.N. Secretary-General did not invite Shri C. V. Narasimhan, Chef-de-Cabinet to the lunch given in honour of President Ayub Khan of Pakistan; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that on such luncheons given by the Secretary-General in the past, he was being invited?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ordinarily the Chef-de-Cabinet is invited to such parties. Government of India are not aware of the reasons why Shri C. V. Narasimhan was not invited.

Submarines for Indian Navy

1167. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the proposal to acquire submarines for the Indian Navy; and

(b) when they will be delivered to India?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). It will not be in the public interest to disclose these details.

Visit of Mr. Edward Heath

1168. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Edward Heath, leader of the Opposition in the British House of Commons, visited India in the first week of January, 1966;

(b) the object of his visit;

(c) the nature of discussions held with him; and

(d) the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To exchange views with Indian Government leaders.

(c) and (d). The topics discussed were Indo-Pakistan relations, China and Indo-British relations. Mr. Heath expressed the views of the British Conservative Party and heard our views. It will not be appropriate to disclose these talks which were held in confidence.

Foreign Minister's Visit to U.S.S.R.

1169. **Shri Bagri:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalya:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he visited USSR during the last week of December, 1965;

(b) the nature of the discussions held there; and

(c) how far his visit was successful?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The Minister of External Affairs paid a visit to the Soviet Union from 23rd to 26th December, 1965 on an invitation from the Soviet Government.

(b) The Minister of External Affairs was on a goodwill visit. He exchanged views with the Soviet leaders on matters of common concern including the Tashkent meeting between President Ayub Khan and Prime Minister Shastri which was to take place shortly thereafter.

(c) The visit was successful in promoting understanding of each other's viewpoints. Periodical exchanges of views with leaders of friendly countries are always useful and the Foreign Minister was able to explain our position on various subjects including the Tashkent talks in full detail to the Soviet authorities.

अखबारी कागज का कोटा

1170. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद
श्री हेम राज

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समाचार पत्रों को अपेक्षित मात्रा में अखबारी कागज देने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ और क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों की संख्या तथा उनकी मांग बढ़ रही है, परन्तु उनका विकास अखबारी कागज का पर्याप्त मात्रा में न मिलने के कारण रूका हुआ है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस कठिनाई पर काबू पाने के लिये किन्हीं नये उपायों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) इस वर्ष अखबारों को उनके अखबारी कागज के हक से कुल 17½ प्रतिशत (पाकिस्तानी झगड़े के समय की 5 प्रतिशत वृद्धि को मिलाकर) अधिक अखबारी कागज दिया गया। संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के छठे नान-प्रोजेक्ट ऋण के अन्तर्गत 9,450 मेट्रिक टन अखबारी कागज का आयात होना था, परन्तु इस ऋण के बारे में समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं हुए हैं, इसलिए इस कागज का आयात अनिश्चित है। इस कमी की पूर्ति के लिए सरकार ने ऐसे अखबारों के लिए जिनके नाम दर्ज हैं, 5,000 मी० टन छपाई का सफेद कागज उपलब्ध किया है। कैनाडा के अवीतीबी से 1966 के समझौते और सीमा के अन्तर्गत, 5,000 मी० टन और अखबारी कागज आयात करने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) विदेशी मुद्रा की दिक्कत को देखते हुए, जिस के अभी बने रहने की सम्भावना है, अखबारी कागज की समस्या का एक मात्र हल यही है कि देशी कागज का उत्पादन भी बढ़ाया जाए। इसके लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए है :—

(1) नेपा मिल की उत्पादन क्षमता प्रतिवर्ष 30,000 से बढ़ा कर 75,000 मी० टन की जा रही है।

(2) गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में दो पार्टियों को क्रमशः प्रतिवर्ष 60,000 तथा 30,000 मी० टन कागज बनाने के लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं।

(3) गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में दो और योजनाएँ, जिनकी क्षमता कुल 65,000 मी० टन वार्षिक होगी, सिद्धान्ततः स्वीकार कर ली गई है और 'लैटर आफ इन्टेंट" (उद्देश्य-पत्र) जारी कर दिए गए हैं।

(4) प्रतिवर्ष 60,000 टन कागज बनाने का एक बड़ा सरकारी कारखाना खोलने का प्रस्ताव भी है। राष्ट्रीय उद्योग विकास निगम ने इसकी सम्भाव्यता की रिपोर्ट दी है जो विचाराधीन है।

शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिटर

1171. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी :
श्री जं० ब० सिं० बिष्ट :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिटर लगाने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इसमें देरी होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यह काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) दो शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमीटर हासिल करने और लगाने के बारे में अब तक जो प्रगति हुई है, वह इस प्रकार है :—

1. **कलकत्ता के निकट लगने वाला शक्तिशाली मिडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर** :—ट्रांसमीटर का सामान, 1967 की दूसरी छमाही में रूस से मिलना है। ट्रांसमीटर लगाने के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान ले लिया गया है और रूसी विशेषज्ञों के सहयोग से उसकी धरती की जांच पूरी हो गई है। बिजली, टेली-फोन, आदि की व्यवस्था पक्की की जा रही है। मुख्य ट्रांसमीटर-भवन के डिजाइन के नक्शे रूस से जुलाई–अगस्त, 1966 में मिलने हैं। इस बीच सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० से कहा गया है कि वह और निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दे।

2. **राजकोट में लगने वाला शक्तिशाली मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर**:—1968 की पहली छमाही में ट्रांसमीटर देने के लिए 17 नवम्बर, 1965 को, संभरण और निकासी महानिदेशक और युगोस्लाविया के एक फर्म के बीच करार हुआ है। ट्रांसमीटर लगाने के लिए सौराष्ट्र में उपयुक्त स्थान चुन लिया गया है। रक्षा और अन्य अधिकारियों से इस स्थान की स्वीकृति ली जा रही है।

(ख) ये शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमीटर देश में नहीं बनते। इन्हें आयात करना है, यही देरी का कारण है।

(ग) सामान मिल जाने की तारीख से, 6–8 महीनों के अन्दर इन ट्रांसमीटरों के लग जाने की आशा है।

सीमाओं का सुदृढ़ीकरण

1172. श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मधु लिमये :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री गोकुलानन्द महन्ती :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय सीमाओं के कुछ भागों को सुदृढ़ बनाने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस समय किन क्षेत्रों को ऐसे सुदृढ़ीकरण के लिए चुना गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चह्वाण) : (क), (ख) तथा (ग). जैसा कि रक्षा मंत्री द्वारा 8-11-65 को अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 316 के उत्तर में बताया गया था, अपनी सीमाओं की रक्षा के लिए आवश्यक उपाय निरन्तर पुनरीक्षण अधीन रहते हैं, और समय समय पर इस बारे में विभिन्न योजनाओं पर विचार किया जाता है ।

हाल के भारत पाकिस्तान युद्ध के दौरान प्राप्त अनुभव को सामने रखते हुए, अपनी सीमाओं के साथ साथ उपयुक्त स्थायी रक्षा निर्माण कार्यों का प्रश्न भी पुनरीक्षण अधीन रहता है । इससे अधिक विस्तार प्रकट करना, लोकहित में नहीं होगा ।

ल्हासा-अक्साई चिन सड़क

1173. श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मधु लिमये :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि चीन ने ल्हासा-अक्साई चिन सड़क पूरी बना ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सड़क के बनने से भारत की सीमा सुरक्षा को कितना खतरा होगा ; और

(ग) चीन को इस सड़क से होने वाले सामरिक लाभ को अपने हक में सन्तुलित करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चह्वाण) : (क) सरकार को इस बात का ज्ञान है कि चीनियों ने सिकियांग में कशगर को पश्चिमी तिब्बत में गर्टोक से मिलाने वाली अक्षयचीन की भारतीय घुसत्ता-क्षेत्र से गुजरती हुई एक सड़क बना ली है, और गर्टोक से आगे एक और सड़क ल्हासा तक ।

(ख) तथा (ग). परस्पर सम्बंधित कई तथ्यों के आधार पर सुरक्षा के लिए संकट को आंका जाता है । चीनियों द्वारा इस सड़क का निर्माण एक ऐसा घटक है जिसे अपनी रक्षा योजनाओं में विचाराधीन स्थान दिया गया है ।

Publicity in Border Areas

1174. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to make publicity in the border areas as an integral part of the National Defence has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to make necessary arrangements for training of personnel and provision of requisite equipment and material for the purpose.

सिपाहियों के लिये रसोईघर

1175. **श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिपाहियों के लिये शाकाहारी भोजन उसी रसोईघर तथा उन्हीं बर्तनों में तैयार किया जाता है जिन में कि मांसाहारी भोजन तैयार होता है ;

(ख) क्या शाकाहारी सिपाहियों को मांस के स्थान पर घी तथा सब्जियां दी जाती हैं ; और

(ग) क्या शाकाहारी सिपाहियों द्वारा अलग-अलग रसोई की व्यवस्था के बारे में कोई मांग की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चह्वाण) : (क) जी हां । परन्तु शाकाहारी और मांसाहारी भोजन दोनों के लिए बर्तन साफ करने के पश्चात अलग अलग पकाए जाते हैं । खाना बांटते हुए सेविवर्ग के मनोभावों का पूरा पूरा ध्यान रखा जाता है ।

(ख) मांस के प्रति बदल में घी और सब्जिएं अधिकृत नहीं की जातीं । अधिकृत प्रतिबदल ताजा अथवा डब्बों का दूध अथवा दुग्ध-चूर्ण है, और वह मांस के बदले शाकाहारी सैनिकों को दिया जाता है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

Transmitter for Simla

1176. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a transmitter acquired two years ago to be installed at Simla has been lying idle since then;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how it is proposed to be made use of?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Delivery of the transmitting equipment was spread over a period and the last consignment was received in May, 1965. The transmitter was originally intended for Agra. But in May, 1963, in view of special requirement for border coverage it was proposed to install the transmitter at Simla. As the need for broadcast coverage in NEFA region is now more urgent the transmitters is being arranged to be installed at Dibrugarh.

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में तूफान से पीड़ितों के लिए सहायता

1177. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री ओंकारलाल दास :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान ने पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में तूफान के कारण हुई क्षति के सम्बन्ध में, जिस में 15,000 लोगों के मारे जाने

का अनुमान है, भारत सरकार से कुछ सहायता देने के लिए प्रार्थना की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार की सहायता मांगी गई है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Foreign Military Bases in the Indian Ocean

1178. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to oppose the move for the establishment of a U.K.-U.S.A. military base in the Indian Ocean, through the U.N.O. and otherwise, since the matter was last discussed in the House?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): India has consistently opposed the establishment of a military base in the Indian Ocean. At the XX Session of the United Nations General Assembly, India also supported a resolution which asked the administering powers to take no action which would dis-member the territory of Mauritius and violate its territorial integrity.

Our concern on this matter has been conveyed to the British authorities.

Trust Fund for victims of 'Apartheid' Policy

1179. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.N. General Assembly's Special Political Committee recently passed a resolution to establish a Trust Fund to help people affected by South Africa's apartheid policy;

(b) if so, the contribution made to the Fund by Government; and

(c) how the fund will be utilised for the amelioration of the affected people?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The U.N. General Assembly has adopted a Resolution on the subject on the recommendation contained in a report of the Special Political Committee.

(b) The Government of India have not made any contribution to this fund so far.

(c) The Fund will be utilised for grants to voluntary organisations, Governments of host countries of refugees from South Africa and other appropriate bodies, for purposes indicated in the U.N. General Assembly resolution on the subject, a copy of which is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-5609/66].

International Law Relating to Friendly Relations and Co-operation

1180. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Narayan Reddy:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India put forward a proposal in U.N. that U.N. General Assembly should adopt

a resolution encompassing the principles of international law relating to friendly relations and co-operation among States as an essential preliminary to codification of these principles;

(b) the broad features of the proposal;

(c) if so, how far this proposal met success in the Assembly; and

(d) the number of countries which have supported this proposal?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) India, together with 40 other non-aligned countries, put forward a draft resolution in the Sixth (Legal Committee) of the General Assembly of United Nations, at its 20th Session in 1965, relating to the subject: "Consideration of Principles of International Law concerning friendly relations and cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations".

Operative paragraph 3(d) of this draft resolution envisaged the adoption by the General Assembly of a declaration on the aforesaid principles of international law "which would constitute an important landmark in the progressive development of these principles and their codification."

(b) The draft resolution begins by recalling the need for strict observance of the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and cooperation among States and also refers to the fact that their progressive development and codification would promote the application of these principles and foster general respect for them and thus contribute to the realisation of the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations. The draft resolution further takes note of the work of the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States (India was a member of the Committee) which met in Mexico city from 27th August to 2nd October 1964. The draft resolution calls for the establishment of a special committee on the same subject to continue the work of the committee which met in Mexico, so as to complete the study of the seven Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States. The report of the Committee based on all these factors, was to be so drawn up as to enable the General Assembly of the United Nations to adopt a declaration on these principles of international law, with a view to facilitating their progressive development and codification.

(c) The principal features contained in the aforesaid draft resolution sponsored by India and 40 other non-aligned countries have been incorporated in the resolution as finally adopted by the General Assembly and which was also co-sponsored by India along with other countries. The resolution as finally adopted was a compromise between the draft resolution put forward by India and 40 other non-aligned countries, the draft resolutions put forward by certain Western European States, certain Latin American States and by Czechoslovakia respectively.

The resolution, as finally adopted by the General Assembly, refers to the need to adopt a Declaration on these principles. By operative paragraph 3 of this resolution the reconstituted Special Committee, which is to study these principles of international law, consists of all the members of the previous committee (including India) with the addition of Algeria, Chile, Kenya and Syria.

Under part B of the resolution, the new Special Committee is also to consider proposals made by the Government of Madagascar relating to certain of the aforesaid principles of international law.

(d) The Resolution which incorporates the basic features of the draft resolution co-sponsored by India and 40 other non-aligned countries, was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.

Wakf Boards for Religious Shrines

1181. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1868 on the 6th December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Wakf Boards have been formed for the proper administration of lands of Sikh religious shrines in Pakistan;

(b) if so, how the income of those Boards is used; and

(c) the reasons for not giving such income to the Shromani Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Under the scheme for the management and disposal of evacuee property attached to charitable, religious or educational trusts, promulgated in April, 1960, the Government of Pakistan has set up a Board for the administration of the lands belonging to the Sikh religious shrines in Pakistan.

(b) Under the scheme, the income from these lands and other properties administered by the Board may be used for any of the following purposes:

(i) Grants-in-aid to such educational, technical and health institutions as may be considered suitable;

(ii) Establishment of orphanages, leper houses, widow homes, poor houses and educational, technical and health institutions;

(iii) Grant of stipends to students of Science or Arts.

(c) Negotiations on the subject of procedures to be followed for appropriate utilization of incomes from shrine properties have continued through the Indo-Pakistan Joint Committee on shrines, which was set up following the Pant-Mirza Agreement of 1955. The Second meeting of this Committee has not yet been agreed to by the Government of Pakistan though we have repeatedly pressed for it.

Defence Research and Development Organisation.

1182. Shri Karni Singhji:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Scientific Advisory Committee to direct and supervise the work of the Defence Research and Development Organization so as to exploit all the scientific resources, human and material, available in the country in the interest of accelerating defence production;

(b) if so, its personnel; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). Government have already a high level Defence Research & Development Council, under the Chairmanship of the Defence Minister, and with Minister of Defence Production as Vice-Chairman, to direct and supervise the work of the Defence Research & Development Organisation and to assist in the utilisation of the available scientific resources. Apart from the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, it consists of Defence Secretary, Secretary (Defence Production), the three Chiefs of Staffs, the Scientific Adviser to the Defence Minister, Director General, Armed Forces Medical Services, Director General, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, Financial Adviser, Director General of Inspection and Chief Controller, Research & Development. The Council ensures liaison and coordination of Organisations dealing with industrial, medical and defence research and development along with the requirements of the three Services, and the Inspection Organisation.

Advisory Committees and R. & D. Panels exist for various disciplines of defence science, such as Metallurgy,

Armament, Electronics, Engineer equipment, Aeronautics, Naval Rsearch, Materials research, Food research etc., to review and advise on the R. & D. programmes in specific fields. Specialists from non-defence organisations also serve on some of the committees.

There is also a high level Scientific Advisory Committee of the Cabinet of which the Scientific Adviser is a member. In this Committee, there are members representing other major scientific oganisations in the country, and it deals with issues of a broad nature covering the whole country and advises the Government on a co-ordinated utilisation of human and material resources available in the country.

Cantonment Board Employees

1183. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tri-partite Labour Conference, long ago, had recommended to all Government and non-Government establishments to adopt a well-defined grievance procedure and to incorporate the same in their rules;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the employees of the Cantonment Boards have been agitating for several years for such procedure and have made numerous representations; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The Indian Labour Conference evolved a Model Grievance Procedure to guide the employers and the employees to draw up their own procedures for settling their differences.

(b) All India Cantonment Board Employees' Federation and certain local Unions have from time to time been asking for a "Three Tier Negotiating Machinery" at the level of Command, Directorate and Government.

(c) Provision already exists in the Rules for recognition of the Cantonment Board Employees' Federation and the local Unions/Associations of the Cantonment Board Employees for representation of grievances at four levels, viz., (1) Cantonment Board, (2) Command, (3) Director Military Lands and Cantonments, and (4) Government of India. This is in addition to the Negotiating Machinery available under the Industrial Disputes Act for the redress of grievances. The aforesaid machinery is considered adequate.

Provident Fund Contributions in Cantonment Boards

1184. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have introduced an amendment by virtue of which the rate of Provident Fund contributions has been raised from 6¼ per cent to 8¼ per cent.;

(b) whether it is a fact that while this change has been introduced in all Government Departments, the same has not been incorporated in the Cantonment Board Fund Rules, nor has any change been made in respect of the Cantonment Board employees; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. The scale of Government contribution to the provident fund of the employees governed by the Contributory Provident Fund Rules was raised from 6 ¼ to 8 ¼ per cent from 1st September, 1957.

(b) and (c). The Contributory Provident Fund Rules (India) are applicable only to non-pensionable employees of the Central Government, and accordingly do not apply to Cantonment Board employees. The rate of provident fund contribution by the Cantonment Boards is regulated by the award of the National Industrial Tribunal, 1960. As a result of this Award, the Provident Fund contribu-

tion was raised from 3½ per cent to 6¼ per cent with effect from 1st April, 1960. In addition to this contribution a Cantonment Board makes, if it so deems fit, a further contribution to the Provident Fund of an employee in the shape of bonus at the following rates:

After ten years' approved service, two months' pay;

After fifteen years' approved service, three months' pay;

After twenty years' approved service, three months' pay;

After twenty five years' approved service, four months' pay;

After thirty years' approved service, four months' pay;

Such bonuses may be cumulative, that is, a servant who has received a bonus equal to 2 months pay after serving ten years may, after serving five years more, receive a second bonus equal to 3 months pay and so on.

आकाशवाणी के वार्षिकोत्सवों के कार्यक्रम

1185. **श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन का ध्यान 30 अगस्त, 1965 के "स्टेट्समैन" (कलकत्ता संस्करण) में प्रकाशित "ए० आई० आर० एनिवर्सरीज प्रोग्राम" (आकाशवाणी के वार्षिकोत्सवों के कार्यक्रम) शीर्षक के समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या प्रकाशित समाचार सच है ; और

(ग) उस में उल्लिखित तीन श्रेणियों में राष्ट्रीय राजनैतिक क्षेत्र में प्रख्यात भारतीयों को शामिल करने के बारे में निश्चय करने का आधार अथवा कसौटी क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) और (ख). जी, हां ।

(ग) अखबार में उल्लिखित तीनों श्रेणियों में, प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों को लेने की मुख्य कसौटी यह है :—

(1) उनकी अपने अपने कार्यों क्षेत्र में प्रतिष्ठा ; और

(2) राष्ट्रीय जीवन में उनका योगदान ।

Nuclear Power Plant in East Pakistan

1186. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Pakistan has entered into an agreement with the Governments of Scandinavian countries for constructing a Nuclear Power Plant in East Pakistan;

(b) whether the said plant will be for peaceful purposes or otherwise; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Government are not aware of any commitment by the Scandinavian countries for assistance to Pakistan for the construction of a nuclear power project in that country.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Strike by Apprentices of HAL Kanpur

1187. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a strike by the apprentices of the Hindustan

Aeronautics Ltd., Kanpur, in December, 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how long the strike continued and on what conditions the strike was called off?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Direct entry apprentices sponsored by Punjab Government went on strike to press their demand for registration of their apprenticeship with effect from the date of their joining to enable them to appear in the National Apprenticeship examination.

(c) The strike lasted from 14-12-1965 to 13-1-1966. The demand of apprentices for registration was met. Certain other demands put forward during the latter part of the strike are under consideration in H.A.L.

बम्बई रेडियो स्टेशन से मराठी में प्रसारण

1188. श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान मराठी साहित्य सम्मेलन हैदराबाद के इस प्रस्ताव की ओर दिलाया गया है कि बम्बई रेडियो स्टेशन से प्रसारण की मुख्य भाषा मराठी होनी चाहिए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) आकाशवाणी के बम्बई केन्द्र के प्रसारणों की मुख्य भाषा पहले ही से मराठी है । आकाशवाणी की यह नीति रही है कि प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के केन्द्र से अधिकांश कार्यक्रम वहां की मुख्य भाषा में ही प्रसारित किए जाएं ।

बम्बई "ख" धारा से, जो बम्बई केन्द्र की तीनों धाराओं में सब से शक्तिशाली है, अधिकतर मराठी में ही कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किए जाते हैं ।

ढाका रेडियो से प्रसारण

1189. श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार का ध्यान बंगला भाषा के राष्ट्र-कवि काजी नसरुल इस्लाम की कविताओं का ढाका रेडियो से साम्प्रदायिक भावना से प्रसारण किये जाने की ओर दिलाया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में पाकिस्तान सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Advertising Contract to Ceylon Radio

1190. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Films Producers Association decided to withdraw their annual advertising contract to the Ceylon Radio;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Ceylon Government propose to

दिसम्बर तक शान्तिपूर्ण थी। 29 दिसम्बर को, अब बैक्टल के लेबर कैम्प में हाथापाई शुरू हुई, स्थिति बिगड़ गई। इस गड़बड़ में कैन्टीन में लूटखसोट हुई और शीशे का सामान तथा चीनी के बर्तन हड़तालियों ने तोड़ दिये। यह विदित हुआ है कि उत्तेजित भीड़ को शान्त करने के लिये पुलिस की सभी कोशिशें बेकार होने पर और लाठी चार्ज तथा आंसू गैस के प्रयोग का भी कोई असर न होने पर पुलिस को मजबूर होकर गोली चलानी पड़ी। गोली चलाने के फलस्वरूप 8 व्यक्ति मारे गये और 12 घायल हुए जिनमें से एक की बाद में अस्पताल में मृत्यु हो गई। 52 पुलिस अफसर और सिपाही भी घायल हुए। स्थिति पर उसी दिन सायंकाल तक काबू पा लिया गया था। इसके बाद 29 जनवरी, 1966 को हड़ताल के समाप्त हो जाने तक कोई और घटना नहीं हुई। गोली काण्ड में मारे गये अथवा घायल हुए व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को राज्य सरकार द्वारा कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है।

(ग) गोली काण्ड की जांच मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा की जा रही है।

पाकिस्तान युद्ध कोष के लिए अंशदान

1200. श्री जाखड़ी :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री राजेश्वर सिंह :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री पाकिस्तान युद्ध कोष के लिये अंशदानों के बारे में 29 नवम्बर, 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1482 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बारे में की जा रही जांच पूरी हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दोषी व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): (क) पूछताछ अभी हो रही है।

(ख) और (ग). पूछताछ पूरी हो जाने के बाद समुचित कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

भारतीय सैनिकों द्वारा चीनी सिपाही का पकड़ा जाना

1201. श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मधु लिमये :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री बड़े :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री दे० द० पुरी :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तरी सीमा के मध्य क्षेत्र में भारतीय सैनिकों ने हाल में एक चीनी सिपाही को बन्दी बनाया है ;

(ख) क्या उस चीनी सिपाही ने फारमोसा जाने की इच्छा व्यक्त की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चह्वाण): (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

State Ministers' Contributions to National Defence Fund

1193. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount contributed by the Ministers and Deputy Ministers of the various States to the National Defence Fund up to the 31st January, 1966; and

(b) the nature of deduction for which they have volunteered apart from the said contributions?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Contributions to the National Defence Fund are made by the donors direct to the various collecting agencies which have been authorised to receive such donations. No category-wise account of contributions is being maintained and it is therefore regretted that it is not possible to furnish the information asked for.

(b) The requisite information is not available.

Migration from and to East Pakistan

1194. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-muslim refugees from **East Pakistan** who during the last twelve months have gone back from India to their original homes; and

(b) the number of Indian Muslims who left India for Pakistan and have not returned during the above period?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Payment of arrears of salary of Soldiers killed in Indo-Pakistan Conflict

1195. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases where the question relating to the payment of arrears of salaries and allowances of the Military personnel killed during the last Indo-Pakistan conflict still remains to be decided; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Out of 2735 cases, only 475 cases remain where the terminal credit balance of pay and allowances of the killed military personnel has yet to be paid to their next-of-kin.

(b) The main reasons for delay in payment are as under:—

(i) Pay accounts have not been finalised pending receipt of no-demand certificates from units and military accounts authorities; or

(ii) Legal heirs to estate have to be determined based on the reports of civil authorities; or

(iii) Remittances to the next-of-kin were received back undelivered as they had changed their addresses and their present where abouts were not known.

I.A.F. Accident in N.E.F.A.

1196. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 536 on the 15th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Court of Enquiry which was appointed to investigate into the accident of IAF Aircraft in NEFA has since completed the enquiry; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Court of Inquiry gave the following findings:—

The aircraft (a helicopter) was fully serviceable. The crew were competent to carry out the flight. The aircraft was correctly loaded and the flight was correctly briefed. The accident occurred as a resut of sudden engine flame out over the ridge which did not allow the pilot sufficient height to select a place of landing in a clear area. The exact cause of the flame out could not be ascertained as the engine could not be salvaged. The pilot and the co-pilot did not notice any abnormality about the engine behaviour nor did they experience any vibrations. There was no malfunction of any safety/survival/escape equipment. The pilot was been held indirectly responsible for the accident in-as-much as he disobeyed the briefing and did not adhere to Standard Operating Procedure. Disciplinary action has been started.

Printing of A.I.R. Journals

1197. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 526 on the 15th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry conducted into the violation of the terms of printing of the All-India Radio journals has since been completed;

(b) if so, the main conclusions arrived at;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). **The enquiry is still in progress.**

(d) The matter has certain legal implications which are under consideration.

बिहार में सूचना केन्द्र

1198. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से बिहार का देश में दूसरा स्थान है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि कम जनसंख्या वाले राज्यों में एक से अधिक सूचना तथा प्रसारण केन्द्र है, जब कि बिहार में केवल एक ही ऐसा केन्द्र है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस बारे में उत्तर बिहार की पूर्णतः उपेक्षा की गई ; और

(घ) क्या मोतीहारी, जिला चम्पारन में एक सूचना केन्द्र खोलने का सरकार का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ). जनवरी, 1955 में राज्यों के सूचना मंत्रियों का जो सम्मेलन हुआ था उसमें यह फैसला हुआ था कि तीन स्तरों पर, यानी ग्राम, जिला केन्द्र और राज्यों की राजधानियों में सूचना केन्द्र (न कि सूचना और प्रसारण केन्द्र) स्थापित किए जा सकते हैं । ग्रामों में ये केन्द्र सामुदायिक विकास योजना और राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा के क्षेत्रों में, सामुदायिक विकास प्रशासन द्वारा, जिला केन्द्र में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा और राज्यों की राजधानियों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के सहयोग से राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्थापित क जाने चाहिएं ।

राज्य की राजधानियों में सूचना केन्द्रों का खर्चा आधा सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार और आधा केन्द्र सरकार उठाती है। बाद में यह भी तय हुआ कि राज्य की राजधानी में स्थापित सूचना केन्द्र के अतिरिक्त, एक और सूचना केन्द्र का भी आधा खर्चा केन्द्रीय सरकार दे, जिसे राज्य सरकार, जनसंख्या, उद्योग और व्यापार को ध्यान में रखते हुए किसी प्रमुख नगर में खोले। केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसे सूचना केन्द्रों के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करके, आधा खर्च देगी।

बिहार सरकार ने जनवरी, 1956 के अन्त में पटना में एक सूचना केन्द्र स्थापित किया, जिसका आधा खर्चा केन्द्रीय सरकार देती है। बिहार सरकार ने अभी दूसरे सूचना केन्द्र खोलने का प्रस्ताव नहीं किया है। भारत सरकार को इसकी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि बिहार सरकार, मोतीहारी, जिला चम्पारन में एक सूचना केन्द्र स्थापित करना चाहती है या नहीं।

उपर्युक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत, मद्रास, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, मैसूर, राजस्थान और आन्ध्र राज्यों में, ऐसे दो दो सूचना केन्द्र हैं, जिनका आधा खर्च केन्द्रीय सरकार देती है। उत्तर प्रदेश (सब से अधिक जनसंख्या वाला राज्य), बिहार, आसाम, उड़ीसा, केरल में, केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से केवल एक एक सूचना केन्द्र ही चलाया जा रहा है।

तारापुर अणु शक्ति केन्द्र के मजदूरों पर गोली चलाये जाने के बारे में जांच

1199. **श्री मधु लिमये :**
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :
श्री काजरोलकर :
श्री गोकुला नन्द महन्ती :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री बाजी :
श्री ह० च० सोय :
श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण :
श्री मा० स० आचव :
श्री जोशी :
श्री बसवन्त :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुलिस ने तारापुर अणुशक्ति केन्द्र के मजदूरों पर, जो 9 दिसम्बर, 1965 से हड़ताल पर थे, गोली चलाई, जिसके कारण 8 मजदूर मारे गये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घटना का ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या हताहत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को प्रतिकर दिया गया है; और

(ग) क्या इस गोलीकाण्ड की न्यायिक जांच करवाने के लिए राज्य सरकार से कहा गया है और यदि हां, तो उसका परिणाम क्या निकला है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). इस घटना का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :—

तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर के निर्माण के लिये मुख्य ठेकेदार इंटरनेशनल जनरल इलैक्ट्रिक कम्पनी के एक उप-ठेकेदार मैसर्ज बैकटल इंडिया लिमिटेड के कर्मचारियों ने 9 दिसम्बर, 1965 को काम करना बन्द कर दिया। प्रायोजना-स्थल पर स्थिति 28

दिसम्बर तक शान्तिपूर्ण थी। 29 दिसम्बर को, जब बैकटल के लेबर कैम्प में हाथापाई शुरू हुई, स्थिति बिगड़ गई। इस गड़बड़ में कैन्टीन में लूटखसोट हुई और शीशे का सामान तथा चीनी के बर्तन हड़तालियों ने तोड़ दिये। यह विदित हुआ है कि उत्तेजित भीड़ को शान्त करने के लिये पुलिस की सभी कोशिशें बेकार होने पर और लाठी चार्ज तथा आंसू गैस के प्रयोग का भी कोई असर न होने पर पुलिस को मजबूर होकर गोली चलानी पड़ी। गोली चलाने के फलस्वरूप 8 व्यक्ति मारे गये और 12 घायल हुए जिनमें से एक की बाद में अस्पताल में मृत्यु हो गई। 52 पुलिस अफसर और सिपाही भी घायल हुए। स्थिति पर उसी दिन सायंकाल तक काबू पा लिया गया था। इसके बाद 29 जनवरी, 1966 को हड़ताल के समाप्त हो जाने तक कोई और घटना नहीं हुई। गोली काण्ड में मारे गये अथवा घायल हुए व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को राज्य सरकार द्वारा कोई सुझाव नहीं दिया गया है।

(ग) गोली काण्ड की जांच मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा की जा रही है।

पाकिस्तान युद्ध कोष के लिए अंशदान

1200. श्री जाखड़ी :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री राजेश्वर सिंह :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री पाकिस्तान युद्ध कोष के लिये अंशदानों के बारे में 29 नवम्बर, 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1482 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बारे में की जा रही जांच पूरी हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दोषी व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): (क) पूछताछ अभी हो रही है।

(ख) और (ग). पूछताछ पूरी हो जाने के बाद समुचित कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

भारतीय सैनिकों द्वारा चीनी सिपाही का पकड़ा जाना

1201. श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मधु लिमये :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री बड़े :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री टे० द० पुरी :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तरी सीमा के मध्य क्षेत्र में भारतीय सैनिकों ने हाल में एक चीनी सिपाही को बन्दी बनाया है ;

(ख) क्या उस चीनी सिपाही ने फारमोसा जाने की इच्छा व्यक्त की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चह्वाण): (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen along the Border

1202. **Shri Gopal Datt Mengi:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to rehabilitate ex-servicemen along the border with Pakistan, particularly in Assam and Jammu and Kashmir in some organised manner; and

(b) the steps so far taken in this regard?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Suggestions for the resettlement of ex-servicemen in some border areas have been received and are under consideration of the Government.

जाली पार-पत्र

1203. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने जाली पार-पत्र बनाने वाला एक गिरोह पकड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस में कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन के नाम क्या हैं और वे किन विभाग में काम करते हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) 21 दिसम्बर, 1965 को जाली पासपोर्ट बनाने के आरोप में दो आदमियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Posting of Army Personnel in Sikkim Areas

1204. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sikkim area was considered as field area before and after the Chinese aggression in 1962;

(b) whether the Army Officers posted there were allowed Sikkim compensatory allowance and if so, the rates thereof and whether they were also given free rations;

(c) whether the officers have been asked to refund the cost of the rations consumed since 1962 at payment rates, which are three times the ration money;

(d) whether many of the officers concerned have since died, been killed, wounded, disabled or found missing; and

(e) the total number of officers affected and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to remove discontentment among them?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5610/66].

Passports for U.K.

1205. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passports issued for the United Kingdom from the 25th November, 1965 to date;

(b) the number of applications received during the above period; and

(c) the number of applications rejected during the above period?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) 3409 (upto 31-1-1966).

(b) 3583.

(c) 32.

Statement by the British Minister for Disarmament about China

1206. **Shri D. D. Puri:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made

by the British Minister for Disarmament about China being able to upset World's stability in the next ten years;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government propose to initiate any move to mobilise World opinion against the growing menace of China; and

(d) if not, why not?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Government have seen reports of a statement made by the British Minister for Disarmament on this subject.

(b) to (d). Government are concerned about China's nuclear programme and have made efforts to mobilise opinion against the nuclear threat to international peace and security posed by China.

Pay and Allowances of the Indian Army Reservists

1207. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reservists called up during the Indo-Pak. conflict have been demobilised;

(b) whether it is a fact that Reservists are still being governed by the rules framed in 1888 by the British Government;

(c) whether Rs. 25 is being deducted from their pay in lieu of free rations, house rent and city compensatory allowance;

(d) whether the territorial Army personnel are governed by separate rules and they are not subjected to this cut; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. Instructions have been issued for the discharge or re-transfer to the reserve of the reservists called up during the Indo-Pakistan conflict by 31st March, 1966.

(b) Yes, Sir; but the Indian Reserve Forces Act, 1888 and the Indian Reserve Forces Rules, 1925, made thereunder have been amended since 1947 when considered necessary.

(c) Rs. 25/- are deducted in lieu of free rations only if the called up Civil Government servants exercise their option to draw civil rates of pay. House Rent and City Compensatory allowances drawn by Civil Government Servants before they are called up for military service are not protected. All local and compensatory allowances are regulated according to the Military Pay Code and the place of posting.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Territorial Army personnel are civilians, who are willing to spare a part of their time for the defence of the country and they voluntarily undergo financial and other hardships imposed as a result of break in their Civil vocations, while Reservists are personnel who have chosen Army as their career and are professional soldiers. The Territorial Army personnel are governed by Territorial Army Regulations in which there is no provision for making any deduction on account of free rations or an allowance in lieu in addition to military or civil pay when called up for service in the Territorial Army. They have been enjoying this concession for over 17 years.

Report of Delegation of M.Ps.

1208. Shri Basumatari:
Shri M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the delegation of M.Ps. which visited Africa has told the Prime Minister in a report that representatives of smaller countries visiting India do not receive as much attention as those of bigger and richer countries;

(b) Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether this type of complaint was made by those countries?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Leader of one of the Delegations has suggested that the representatives of smaller countries should be given as much attention as the representatives of bigger and richer countries visiting India.

(b) All visiting dignitaries, who are state guests are given our traditional warm and friendly reception irrespective of the size of their country.

(c) No, Sir.

Education facilities for Children of Jawans killed during Indo-Pak. Conflict

1209. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a kind of assurance has been given by Government to the children of Jawans and officers who have been killed in the recent Indo-Pak. conflict to provide them with necessary facilities for technical education; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). There is no question of any assurance as such persons will get facilities generally available for technical education.

Dependents of Jawans in Delhi

1210. **Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Jawans belonging to Union Territory of Delhi who were killed and disabled in the recent Indo-Pak. conflict;

(b) the relief and assistance given to their families by Government; and

(c) whether any agency has been set up at the local level to look after the dependents of the Jawans in Delhi?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) 12 killed and none disabled.

(b) Relief and assistance given to the families affected are the following:—

(i) a lump sum gratuity depending upon the rank of the deceased;

(ii) a special family pension and children allowance for the first 7 years at 2/3rds of basic pay last drawn by the deceased and thereafter at double the existing rates subject to a maximum of 2/3rds of basic pay last drawn or, if more favourable, at 1½ times the existing rates subject to a maximum of basic pay last drawn;

(iii) immediate financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 200/- from the Army Relief Fund.

(c) The local agency which looks after the welfare of dependents of Jawans in Delhi is the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board.

7-Point Disarmament Programme

1211. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri V. B. Gandhi:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S.A. proposed a 7-Point disarmament programme to end the nuclear race;

(b) if so, the precise plan; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. President Johnson in his message dated the 27th January 1966, to the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee which resumed its session on the 27th January, 1966, has propos-

ed consideration of a seven-point disarmament programme. A copy of the message giving details of this programme is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5611/66].

(c) This seven point programme has not been the subject of specific decision at the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee. The Government of India have not expressed any categorical opinions on this programme yet. The general policy of the Government of India in the Disarmament Committee is to promote an agreement between the Nuclear Powers *inter se* and between them and the other members of the Committee, consistent with their basic stand in favour of nuclear disarmament and non-dissemination and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Central Information Service

1212. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the dissatisfaction voiced over the promotion policy in regard to the Central Information Service; and

(b) the grounds for this dissatisfaction?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) The alleged grounds for dissatisfaction are prescribed procedure of selection on the basis of merit-cum-seniority for promotion from one grade to another, which applies to all class I services; and (ii) existence of multiple grades in the service instead of a long time-scale which might obviate repeated selections.

Publicity in African Countries

1213. Shri M. Rampure: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has to depend on foreign news agencies for dissemination of information to the African countries; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to these foreign news agencies not being very sympathetic to India, Indian publicity in the African countries is suffering?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) African countries are also provided with news, views and comments on India through the Indian Missions in these countries.

(b) It is true that some foreign news agencies gave a distorted picture of Pakistani armed attack on India. However, our Information Services made every effort to correct the wrong impressions created by false news.

Assistance to Widows and Orphans due to conflict with China and Pakistan

1214. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of women and children who have become widows and orphans due to the recent conflict with Pakistan and earlier with China;

(b) whether any State-wise lists of such persons have been prepared; and

(c) the official and non-official agencies which are engaged in helping these destitutes?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) During the Indo-Pakistan conflict, 1625 women became widows and 1526 children lost their fathers. During the Chinese aggression, 1952 women became widows and 2407 children lost their fathers.

(b) Yes, Sir; these have been communicated to the State Governments with a view to rendering assistance to the families.

(c) The official agency for looking after the welfare of families of personnel killed in action is the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board organisation in all States and Districts. In addition teams of NCC Officers have

been detailed to contact each individual family for rendering any assistance required by them. Other agencies undertaking this work are the Central Social Welfare Board and the Citizens Central Council with its units at State and District levels.

Reconstitution of Prime Minister's Secretariat

1215. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the reconstitution of the Prime Minister's Secretariat is under consideration;

(b) if so, the broad changes that are likely to be made; and

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) to (c). No major changes are contemplated, except that it has been decided to strengthen the Secretariat to deal more adequatelv with the press and public.

Government Advertisements in Kerala

1216. Shri P. Kunhn: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the Department concerned responsible for giving Government advertisements to the newspapers and periodicals in Kerala;

(b) the criterion for deciding the media chosen for advertisements;

(c) whether Government will lay on the Table the list of papers and respective audited circulation and the charges actually paid to them for advertisements inserted in 1964-65 and 1965-66;

(d) whether any deserving newspapers as per circulation criterion has been dropped out of the list of recognised media; and

(e) if so, why?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity issue advertisements on behalf of the various Ministries of the Government of India and their Attached and Subordinate Offices (excepting Railways) to newspapers and periodicals in Kerala also as and when required. State Government advertisements are not issued by the Directorate.

(b) In selecting newspapers and periodicals for Government of India advertisements due regard is paid to:

(a) effective circulation;

(b) regularity in publication;

(c) class of readership;

(d) adherence to accepted standards of journalistic ethics; and

(e) other factors such as production standards, the language and areas intended to be covered.

(c) The list of publications with the required particulars is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5612/66].

(d) and (e). Circulation is no doubt an important factor but it is not the sole criterion in the selection of newspapers for Government of India advertisements, because advertisements are withheld from newspapers and periodicals which indulge in virulent and persistent propaganda inciting communal hatred and violence which offend the socially accepted conventions of public decency and morals, which go against the basic national interests, and those which fall below the accepted journalistic standards and could be desribed as the "fellow press".

Requirements of Defence Material

1217. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated requirements of defence material in 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66;

(b) how much has been met by internal defence production and how much by imports in each year;

(c) the estimated requirements of defence material from internal production and imports in 1966-67; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to depend on internal resources to meet defence requirements?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The relevant information is shown below:

(In crores of Rs.)

Expenditure on Defence Stores			
1962-63	Foreign exchange expenditure	35·46	
193·62	Expenditure on local procurements	158·16	
1963-64	Foreign exchange expenditure	82·41	
395·49	Expenditure on local procurement	313·08	
1964-65	Foreign exchange expenditure	65·44	
337·65	Expenditure on local procurement	272 21	
1965-66	Foreign exchange expenditure	92·98	
368·99 (Estimated)	Expenditure on local procurement	276·01	

The figures shown above represent expenditure on procurement of Raw materials, components. Spares parts and finished products. The Raw materials, Components, etc. are utilised by the defence production agencies for producing and items for Defence use.

(c) The required information will be laid on the Table of the House after presentation of the Budget Estimates for 1966-67.

(d) Endeavours are always made to reduce as much as possible our dependence on foreign suppliers for the procurement of Defence stores. The existing industrial capacity in the country cannot, however, meet fully the Defence requirements. A Department of Defence Supplies has recently been formed whose main function would be to plan for import substitution.

Memorial Building in U.S.A.

1218. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that representations have been made to the Government of India by the former Hindustan Gadar Party in U.S.A. to intervene to set up a Memorial Building in U.S.A. for which the party had collected amounts there and the Government of U.S.A. had sanctioned the party to spend $82,866 for the Memorial Building in memory of the martyrs of Komagata Maru Ship, who laid their lives for the freedom of India; and

(b) if so, the action which the Government of India have taken or propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The question of setting up a Memorial in San Francisco for the Gadar Martyrs is under Government's active consideration. The Government of India have sanctioned for this purpose $82,866 and from public contributions appr. $9,500 have been collected. The United States Government is not involved. Representations have been received from the Indian Gadar Memorial Committee and other members of the Indian community, in San Francisco to expedite the setting up of a Memorial.

(b) A Committee, chaired by the Consul General has been formed to draw a plan as to the form the Memorial should take. The details have not yet been finalised.

China-India Border

1219. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report in the *Times of India*, dated the 11th February, 1966, quoting the Washington Post to the effect that

the Chinese are "systematically planting a new population" along China-India border;

(b) if so, whether the fact has been verified by Government; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government are aware that the Chinese Government have been bringing people of Han origin for settlement in Tibet, but have no confirmation of the press report that they are planting a new population in a 250 mile-belt along the India-China border.

Ban on Bengali Film

1220. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have banned a Bengali film based on a Hindi novel by Mahadevi Varma called Neel Akasher Neeche;

(b) if so, when this picture was first produced and whether it was granted "U" certificate by the authorities at the time; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this decision by Government and the period for which this ban is imposed?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The film was produced and granted a "U" certificate by the Central Board of Film Censors in 1958. After a review of the film the Central Board of Film Censors reported to the Government in August, 1965 that 'in the present context of Indo-Chinese relations, the film is likely to have undesirable impact on audiences' and advised that the film be uncertified under section 6 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952. After due consultation with concerned departments the exhibition of the film has been suspended for 2 months and a notice has been given to the producers to show cause why the film should not be banned permanently. A final decision in the matter would be taken after giving full opportunity to the producers to represent their case.

Indian Workers on strike in Rubber Factory in London

1221. **Shri Mohammad Elias:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that nearly 6,000 Indian workers went on a strike in a Rubber factory, namely Wolf & Co. at South Hall near London;

(b) whether it is fact that the U.K. Government have not taken any steps to settle the strike and as a result the workers are going through extreme hardship; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by our Government to help these Indian workers?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. It is, however, reported that the number of workers was about six hundred only and the strike has been settled.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Pakistani and Chinese Propaganda

1222. **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has been able to finalise its plan in coordination with the Defence Ministry to counteract Pakistani and Chinese propaganda and to ensure adequate and prompt publicity during the operational period; and

(b) whether any joint machinery has been set up to function properly and effectively at the time of emergency; if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A satisfactory procedure in this behalf is in the process of being evolved by Government.

विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों के लिये हिन्दी समाचारपत्र

1223. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में कितने भारतीय दूतावासों में हिन्दी के समाचार पत्र नहीं पहुंच रहे हैं ; और

(ख) उन देशों में हमारे दूतावासों के कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का अपना ज्ञान बनाये रखने में सहायता देने तथा हिन्दी में रुचि रखने वाले विदेशियों की जानकारी के लिए हिन्दी समाचारपत्र उपलब्ध कराने की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है अथवा करने का विचार किया गया है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) विदेश-स्थित 104 मिशनों में से 61 में हिन्दी के समाचार-पत्र नहीं पहुंचते ।

(ख) समाचार-पत्र मिशन प्रमुख की प्रार्थना पर भेजे जाते हैं । किंतु, हिन्दी की पुस्तकें और पत्रिकाएं हमारे मिशनों के पुस्तकालयों और वाचनालयों में रखी जाती हैं जो सभी के काम आती हैं । हिन्दी में रुचि रखने वाले विदेशियों को भी हिन्दी के समाचार-पत्र भेजे जाते हैं ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि

1224. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि नहीं देती;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में कोई ज्ञापन मिले हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि देने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जिले के भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की ओर से गत दो वर्षों में (जनवरी 1964 से अब तक) उन के मंत्रालय में कितने ऐसे ज्ञापन आये हैं, जिन में उनको भूमि न दिये जाने के बारे में शिकायतें की गई हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण): (ख) तथा (ग). जी नहीं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार जो भूमि प्राप्त हो उसे भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को देने के लिए अवश्य विचार करती है ।

(घ) हाल में मंत्रालय को ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। भूमि देने संबंधी कुछ प्रतिवेदन जो उत्तर प्रदेश में रहने वाले एकल भूतपूर्व सैनिकों से समय समय पर प्राप्त हुए थे, वह उपयुक्त कार्यवाही के लिए राज्य के सैनिकों, नाविकों, विमान सैनिकों के बोर्ड को भेज दिए गए थे ।

Delegation of M.Ps.

1225. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Members of Parliament who went abroad on Government Delegation since the outbreak of Indo-Pak. hostilities upto the 1st December, 1965; and

(b) the foreign exchange spent by the Delegations?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Forty Five Members of Parliament went abroad on eleven different delegations since the outbreak of Indo-Pak hostilities till the 1st December, 1965. These delegations also included three Ministers from States.

(b) The estimated expend ture in foreign exchange would come to about Rs. 1,06,101.00

12.15 hrs.

DEMISE OF VIR SAVARKAR

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Before we proceed further, may I invite your attention to one thing? The day before yesterday the country lost one of the greatest revolutionaries of the day and the greatest patriot that India produced.....

Mr. Speaker: I will make a request to the hon. Member.

I agree with him and I may have the same sympathies and the same respect that he has for Vir Savarkar. But to make a formal reference here

[Mr. Speaker]

would be creating a new precedent because we usually do not make such a reference to such personalities and dignitaries. Therefore, however great our respect for the departed person, we should avoid breaking the precedents that have been set up.

The hon. Member saw me in my chamber as well and I tried to explain to him and suggested that he might not start a new precedent.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I thought that the preliminary conversation with you and with the Prime Minister had led to a kind of understanding that there would be some reference here. We are not doing it in the formal way. We offer our condolences right at the commencement of the proceedings, even before the Question Hour, according to present directions. We have not done that in this case. The passing away of Vir Savarkar is a matter of such national importance that Members of Parliament sitting on a day when that happens ought to register our feelings. We do not do it; it is something unheard of and unthinkable. A short reference by all the different parties in this House and by you would be very appropriate and all of us would be in favour of that proceeding. This is such an exceptional case.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I also want to make it clear that this is an exceptional case. On the passing away of Vir Savarkar, we can make an exception to the rules. The whole House should join in making that reference.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): There is a precedent.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): There is a precedent. Some years back, when Shri C. R. Das passed away, there was a reference made to it in the House, even though he was not a member of the House.

The Leader of the House (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): We had a talk about this amongst ourselves and also with you before we came to the House. If all Members are agreed, we have no objection to a reference being made.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): While I fully endorse the fact that the deceased person was not only a great person but a person who commanded respect of the whole House, of the country and also of our people abroad, and while it is true that his whole life had been dedicated to the nation, if a precedent is made in this case, the House will not know where to draw the line, and difficulties and complications are likely to arise in future. I wish to bring to the notice of the House this aspect of the matter before an exception is made.

Mr. Speaker: I have certainly known the sentiments of the House. We all have great respect for Vir Savarkar and we are very sorry that such a leader has passed away. His services are appreciated.

But it is also correct that if we deviate in one instance, probably it might be difficult in future to draw the line and then certainly some discrimination might appear to have been made.

Therefore, I think Members would be satisfied with this expression of mine which I will convey on behalf of the House to the bereaved family.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: There is something like the spirit, whatever might be the requirement of the rules, governing our deliberations. Here is an assembly supposed to be representative of the country meeting under the shadow of a national calamity which we all regret. If on account of the rules we can only condole the death of those who happen to have been members of this House or its predecessor, which was qualitative an entirely different kettle of fish, if rules preclude us from condoling the death of a very great man merely because he did not have the dubious distinction of having been a member of the Central Legislative Assembly where Shri Satya Narayan Sinha was a luminary, this is something I cannot comprehend.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Satya Narayan Sinha did not have any objection.

He rather said there would be no objection.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We can do it.

Mr. Speaker: He is not to blame in this respect.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is not that we wish to hear our own voices. Perhaps you could express our condolence in a few words.

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what I am doing. I will convey these sentiments of sorrow and condolence. The whole House has this feeling. I will convey that to the members of the bereaved family.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर): एक दुखद घटना थोड़ी और हो गई। भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री चर्चिल केमरने के बाद भारत सरकार ने झंडे आधे झुका दिये लेकिन श्री सावरकर के देहांत के बाद ऐसा नहीं किया।

12.19 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SUPREME COURT JUDGMENT ON A DIR DETENTION CASE IN KERALA

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request him to make a statement thereon:—

> The Judgment of the Supreme Court declaring a Kerala kerosene dealer's dtention under DIR *mala fide* and Government's reaction thereto.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I have received intimation of this just now. May I have some time?

Mr. Speaker: Upto 3 O'clock?

Shri Nanda: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: A statement would be made at 3 P.M.

12.20 hrs.

Re. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE (PROCEDURE)

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं 197 के अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं। मैंने ध्यान आकर्षण नोटिस दिया था ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं उसको यहां नहीं लूंगा ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं इस तरह से नहीं ले सकता।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास): 15 हजार मजदूरों का सवाल है, आप थोड़ा इस पर ध्यान देंगे और सरकार को आदेश देंगे तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ...

श्री बागड़ी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है। आप किसी कालिंग अटेंशन के बारे में मेरा ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहते हैं। मैंने कहा कि इस तरह से वह नहीं हो सकता है। यह एक नया प्रेसीडेंट होगा।

श्री बागड़ी: 197 के अन्तर्गत मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: दिल्ली के अन्दर ऐसी घटना हो ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने कहा कि मैं इसकी इजाजत नहीं देता हूं। अगर आप इसके खिलाफ हैं तो आप लिखकर दीजिए।

श्री बागड़ी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मजदूरों की बात इस तरह से नहीं आयेगी तो....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: बागड़ीजी, अब आप बैठ जाइए। इसको खत्म कीजिए।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा): मजदूरों के प्रति अगर यह भावना है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आर्डर आर्डर।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं सुनेंगे . . ? 197 के अन्तर्गत

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर ।

12.21 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REGISTRATION OF NEWSPAPERS (CENTRAL) AMENDMENT RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Nandini Satpathi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Registration of Newspapers (Central) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G. S. R 1872 in Gazette of India dated the 25th December, 1965 under sub-section (2) of section 20A of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5603/66].

AGREEMENT OF 1949 BETWEEN MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): On behalf of Shri Y B. Chavan I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Agreement between military representatives of India and Pakistan regarding the establishment of a ceasefire line in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, in 1949. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5604/66].

12.22 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. POINTS RAISED DURING DISCUSSION ON RAILWAY BUDGET, 1965-66.

The Minister of Railways (Shri S.K. Patil): On the 8th December, 1965, I made a statement on the floor of the House to the effect that copies had been placed in the Parliament Library, for persual of hon'ble Members interested, of replies finalised till then during the last year's Railway Budget discussions. For the information of hon'ble Members, I may state that three copies of similar replies, as regards the remaining points requiring to be dealt with, have also since been placed in the Parliament Library.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of information and clarification, I pleaded with you very earnestly last time when he laid the interim replies on the Table of the House, that other Ministers might also, with profit to the House, emulate his example. We have noticed here as I pointed out the other day, that Ministers are in the habit of ignoring issues raised in the debate with regard to the Demands of their Ministries, and never caring to refer to them later on at any time during the year. The Railway Minister has brought out two statements, last time and again today. There is no other Minister who has cared to emulate his example. Therefore, I request you to instruct the Ministers to do something in the matter, and do the same thing as the Railway Minister has done.

Mr. Speaker: I will see. If something is necessary, I will do.

12.25 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: THE LATE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO BURMA

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): During the visit of the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, to Rangoon from 20-23 December, 1965, a series of talks took place in an atmosphere of extreme cordiality and understanding between him and the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma, Gen. Ne Win. These talks covered a wide range of topics. The two statesmen exchanged views on current international questions, with particular reference to the developments in South East Asia and on Indo-Burmese relations. The talks disclosed an identity of approach and similarity of views on the problems discussed. A joint communique issued at the conclusion of these talks is placed on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5605/66].

The problems of persons of Indian origin in Burma were also reviewed by the two statesmen. The discussions were of a general nature. Both leaders agreed that continued efforts should be made to find an early solution to the various problems. They felt that given goodwill and understanding on both sides, such problems could be solved to mutual satisfaction. More detailed talks on this subject took place between the Burmese Foreign Minister and myself at which the senior officials of the two Governments were present.

The Burmese Government have reiterated their assurance that resident foreigners, who could play a useful role in the new social order that Burma is building, would be given facilities to enable them to live and to work in Burma as citizens should they so desire. Our discussion saw some further progress in the settlement of the question of compensation for nationalised property and repatriation of Indian assets from Burma and it was decided to continue the discussions after further examination of the points raised by the two sides.

For historical reasons there is a large Indian community in Burma. Their presence in Burma has, no doubt, created delicate problems of human relations. Time alone can solve all these problems.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Leave it to time, time alone.

Shri Swaran Singh: Human relations, not compensation.

However, our late Prime Minister's visit has created the necessary climate in which an early solution of these problems could be attempted. The determination of both Governments to resovle such problems by friendly discussions has further strengthened the cordial and close relations existing between the two Governments.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We need no government if it is to be left to time and time alone.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): What does the hon. Minister mean by saying that time alone can solve the problem. Does he mean that the claiments will die?

Shri Swaran Singh: No, Sir; I do not mean that.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In para 4 of the statement, the hon. Minister says that for historical reasons there is a large Indian community in Burma; their presence in Burma has now created delicate problems of human relations; time alone can solve all these problems. That is what the hon. Minister has said. Instead of leaving this problem to the will of God, destiny and time, may I know what practical steps has the Government taken or propose to take towards the solution of problems like compensation for nationalised property as also repatriation of Indians of Burmese origin to our country?

Shri Swaran Singh: On these two specific issues, the House is no doubt aware that those persons of Indian origin who did not want to stay on in Burma in view of changed conditions there, they had to be repatriated. They were given liberal facilities by providing transport; other arrangements were made to enable them to leave Burma. About compensation, I have said in an earlier paragraph that some talk did take place about compensation for nationalised property and also about repatriation of assets of those who leave that country. As a result of this discussion some progress has been made. These talks will be continued at official levels both in Rangoon as well as in Delhi.

Shri Hem Barua: He has not answered my question. There are instances of people of Indian origin in Burma who were provided facilities by our government to come to this country but they were taken back from the airport at Rangoon. I know of an

[Shri Hem Barua]

Indian who was allowed to leave Burma only with his tooth brush and nothing else.

Shri Swaran Singh: If the hon. Member gives me information about the precise person who had to face that hardship, I will look into the details.

Shri Hem Barua: I may draw your attention to a letter which appeared in the columns of the *Statesman*.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): It was reported in the newspapers that some talk took place between the Burmese government and our Prime minister on the question of Vietnam. May I know the details and the tenor of the discussion?

Shri Swaran Singh: The situation in Southeast Asia was reviewed and in that connection the prevailing situation as it then appeared to the statesmen did come up for discussion. There was no precise solution or any precise suggestion that was mooted in the course of these discussions.

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): We are glad to note that some progress has been made in talks. In spite of continuing talks and progress made, we want to know what concrete steps have been taken. What interim relief has been granted to repatriate the affected persons coming from Burma to India, especially to South India, because thousands have been affected and they have been waiting for years and years and the Government is still talking. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Swaran Singh: No interim relief has yet been provided by the Burmese Government but in respect of those people who had come out to this country, some relief is being provided to them by the Rehabilitation Ministry here.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): May I know whether the Government propose to leave this sore question to time alone to solve or whether it wishes to play a part also in solving this problem and, in particular, whether the Government....

Mr. Speaker: That was put by Shri Hem Barua.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: ....has any information as to how many people would be permitted to continue to live in Burma without let or hindrance as, what are discribed, useful citizens in the Burmese way of socialism?

Shri Swaran Singh: There has not been any talk about the numbers that the Burmese Government would be willing to keep with them. They have said that those persons who are prepared to play their part in the new social order that is emerging there would be most welcome to stay, and those persons would be people who are cultivating, who are working in some capacity or the other. They have nationalised trade and obviously traders will not find it easy to stay on unless they switch over to some other activity.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : क्या सरकार को पता है कि बर्मा से आने वाले लोगों में ऐसे भी हैं कि जिन को सिवाय इस के कभी उन के पुरखे भारत से गये थे और कुछ नहीं पता है। मैं ने खुद अपनी आंखों से आरा के रेलवे प्लेटफार्म पर सैकड़ों ऐसे

लोग देखे कि जिन्हें कुछ पता नहीं था और जिन की कोई रिश्तेदारी नहीं थी। कभी यहां आरा से लोग गये थे और अब आरा में पड़े हुए हैं तो क्या सरकार ने जानने की कोशिश की कि ऐसे कितने लोग हैं, उन के लिए क्या सोच रहे हैं क्योंकि मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि वह अपनी राजी से यहां नहीं आये हैं जबरदस्ती भेजे गये हैं।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : इस बात के लिए तो मैं कह सकता हूं कि किसी को उस की मर्जी के खिलाफ यहां नहीं भेजा गया हां यह ठीक है कि अगर वह वहां हालात ऐसे देखते हैं कि उन को वहां से आना पड़ा तो आप कह सकते हैं कि वह अपनी मर्जी के खिलाफ इधर आये। इस तरह से आये हुए लोगों को रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर कुछ रिलीफ देने का प्रबन्ध कर रहे है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : क्या यह सही है कि श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री रंगून में भारतीयों से मिलना चाहते थे और उन को इस प्रकार की सुविधाएं अन्त तक रहीं, खुले हृदय से उन को मिलने का अवसर नहीं मिला लेकिन एक मंदिर में जब वह गये तो वहां भारतीय महिलाओं ने श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री को रक्षा कोष के लिये स्वयं के आभूषण दिये लेकिन जब उन को यह कहा गया कि वह सोना आप भारत नहीं ले जा सकेंगे तो शास्त्री जी को उन को बुला कर वह सोना वापिस करना पड़ा ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : प्राइम मिनिस्टर शास्त्री जी को पूरा मौका था कि जिस हिन्दुस्तानी से मिलना चाहें मिल लें और वह मिले भी। मंदिरों में भी मेरा ख्याल था मिले थे मगर यह बात जिस की यह चर्चा कर रहे हैं एक पार्टी में यह बात ठीक है कि किसी भाई या बहन ने कुछ सोना उन को पेश किया था मगर जब उन को बताया गया कि किसी देश से बाहर सोना ले जाना उस के कानून के मुताबिक ठीक नहीं है जैसे कि हिन्दुस्तान से कोई सोना किसी काम के लिये किसी को बाहर नहीं ले जाने देते तो शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि जो चीज इस देश के कानून के मुताबिक नहीं है उस में नहीं पड़ना चाहिए।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : क्या यह सही है कि जैसे अभी माननीय मंत्री ने कहा था कि केवल रोजगार करने वालों पर प्रतिबंध है, खेती करने वालों पर नहीं है लेकिन खेती करने वालों को भी वहां से निकाल दिया गया है और जबरदस्ती भेजा गया है ? अभी परसों कुछ आदमी अपने परिवार के साथ आये थे यहां, गोरखपुर के रहने वाले थे और वह कलकत्ते से भेज दिये गये वहां कोई उन को लेने वाला नहीं। उन के पास जो 400 रुपया था वह उन का रास्ते में खर्च हो गया। मैंने उन को यहां जैसलमेर हाउस में भेज दिया लेकिन उन का कोई इंतजाम नहीं हुआ। अब ऐसे आदमी जो कि तिजारती नहीं हैं उन को भी यहां भेज दिया गया है और उन को रहने नहीं दिया गया है।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : ऐसी कोई पहले सूचना तो नहीं मिली कि खेती करने वालों को किसी ने जबरदस्ती भेजा हो। अलबत्ता यह हो सकता है कि वह खेती करने वाले ही वहां न रहना चाहते हों, हालात कुछ ऐसे हो गये हैं जिन से कि वह समझें कि वह अपने आप को वहां पूरा महफूज नहीं समझते तो हो सकता है कि ऐसे कुछ आदमी यहां पर आये हों और इस तरह के अगर केसेज हों तो उन के बारे में रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर से बातचीत करनी चाहिए और वह जरूर उस बारे में देखेंगे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : भारत के विदेश मंत्री या बर्मा के ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : भारत का विदेश मंत्री हूं और बर्मा से दोस्ती रखना चाहता हूं ।

12.36 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q. No. 371, *Re.* TRANSMITTERS FROM YUGOSLAVIA.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): In reply to the Starred Question No. 371 in the Lok Sabha on the 22nd November, 1965, the Minister for Information and Broadcasting informed this House that the formal contract for the supply and installation of a 1000 kw mw transmitter (comprising two 500 kw mw units) was signed with the Yugoslav firm on the 19th November 1965. There was a slight error in the date mentioned therein. The correct date for signing the contract is 17th November, 1965.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I am constrained to say, Sir, that this habit of giving wrong answers and correcting them at leisure is growing and proliferating on the treasury benches. Not a week passes without such corrections being made once or twice. This answer was given by the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting who is now happily the Prime Minister. May I know whether you propose to discountenance such practice? The Ministers should be *au courant* and posted with the correct information. Who is responsible for this mistake? Is the Secretary to the Ministry responsible for giving the wrong information?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There was only a slight error in the date.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But there is some mistake. By whom was it made? Is the Minister's Secretariat responsible? Or was she herself responsible for giving the wrong answer and correcting it at leisure?

Mr. Speaker: Really attempts should be made to avoid mistakes and there ought not to be frequent occasions for correcting them. But mistakes do occur sometimes; there is no wonder in it. Sometimes there is a mistake and if it has been corrected, there is no harm.

Mr. Speaker: Further consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have a submission to make with your permission.....

Mr. Speaker: Everyone has a submission, but only interruptions are made.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The other day I requested you, like other members, that the Labour Minister should make a statement on the Bombay textile strike. I would request you to ask the Labour Minister to make that statement today.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

12.38 hrs.

MOTION ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh and seconded by Pandit J. P. Jyotishi on the 21st February 1966, namely:—

> "That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—
>
> That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 14th February 1966'."

Out of 20 hours, 17 hours and 5 minutes have been taken and 2 hours and 55 minutes remain. It is now 12.40

and we shall adjourn at 4.30. I have received a very interesting and amusing letter from Dr. Chandak. He says he has been a very quite member and he has not got an opportunity to speak. I would certainly like to give him an opportunity. The Prime Minister would not be able to finish her reply....,

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Let her reply tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: All right we will continue upto 4:30 with this and members will speak. The Prime Minister will reply tomorrow.

Shri Malaichami may continue his speech.

Shri M. Malaichami (Periyakulam): Sir, in continuation of my speech day before yesterday, when I said that the government was able to tide over the food crisis by pursuing a vigorous policy of intense procurement, rationing and judicious distribution and import, I would like to say that in the case of procurement and rationing, the civil supply authorities are not discharging their duties efficiently and in a manner that will help to tackle the problem successfully. The administration should be streamlined to eradicate corruption and to ensure better service from the personnel.

At present when the zonal system is being much criticised, I would like to offer one suggestion to tackle the problem of proper distribution. We must have a national levy system throughout the country. Wherever there is surplus production and availability of foodgrains, it must be procured on a levy system and distribution should be arranged by rationing it in urban areas and cities with a big population.

In the semi-urban areas and rural areas fair price shops should be started so that the scarcity in the semi-urban areas could be tackled by providing foodgrains through these fair price shops at reasonable prices. This will help the poor sections of the people in the country to get their requirements of foodgrains at reasonable prices even during scarcity times and off-seasons. At the same time, people in the urban areas will also be getting their requirements of foodgrains through rationing. Therefore, to have control over distribution the Government must have some stock with them which could be done by adopting the levy system on a national scale.

To increase production of foodgrains much headway has to be made in the utilisation of irrigation potential. At present only 40 per cent of the irrigation potential is being utilised. 43 million acres of cultivable land is left uncultivated Steps must be taken to fully utilise the irrigation potential and bring the cultivable land under cultivation. Steps should also be taken to allot such lands to landless agriculturists in blocks and to bring them under cultivation.

I know of a medium irrigation scheme in my constituency which when taken up will give immediate results to irrigate about 4000 acres of land which is now rain-fed. The Sothuparai-Kuppamparai scheme is pending sanction of the Planning Commission. Clearance is to be given immediately so that the 4000 acres could be brought under irrigation to increase food production.

Then, there are inter-State river schemes which on account of differences between the States in their approach are found to be difficult of implementation. For example, the Kottar scheme sponsored by the Madras State to utilise the waters of Kerala State is still pending implementation on account of the differences of opinion between the two States. Such difficulties must be overcome and the Centre should evolve a co-ordinated scheme to utilise the water resources of the country on a national scale and to make the utilisation of water on a rational basis. Effective steps must

[Shri M. Malaichami]

be immediately taken by the Centre to avoid such lag in the utilisation of water and see that the water resources of the country are effectively utilised.

12·44 hrs.

[SHRI P. K. DEO *in the Chair*]

To tap subsoil water more wells must be sunk and pump-sets installed. To work increased pump-sets, there must be adequate power supply and more thermal plants must be established in addition to the hydro-electric plants which could not be depended upon in times of drought as this year.

In this connection, I would request that the Kalpakam Atomic plant in Madras and the Tuticorin thermal plant should be taken up immediately, instead of penalising the State for efficiency and economic utilisation.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat. The bell is being rung....Now there is quorum. He might continue his speech.

Shri M. Malaichami: Experts say that 100 million tons of millets could be produced in 25 million acres. This is possible only if agriculture is modernised and for modernisation it needs a scientific approach. Programmes like soil-testing and schemes for prevention of soil erosion which help in inreasing production should be carried out throughout the country. Instead of devoting attention only on chemical fertilizers, attention must also be bestowed on farm yard manure, compost and green manure. As they are equally effective to fertilize the soil, they should be used extensively depending upon the nature and fertility of the land.

Power tillers and small tractors should be produced in the country to meet the demand of the agriculturists. Spare parts for the existing tractors must also be made available through the State Trading Corporation.

There is much talk of using improved seeds but they are not supplied to the agriculturists in adequate quantities. Some experts say that exotic seeds result in doubling the yield. Government should pay attention to the various suggestions made by experts about the suitability of particular seeds for particular soils and supply the varieties required by the agriculturists so that the maximum yield could be obtained from the land.

Then, availability of credit to the agriculturists also needs special attention on the part of the Government. Most of the agriculturists are indebted and they are not able to secure credit for carrying on their agricultural operations like purchase of improved seeds or fertilizer. So, an effective policy should be evolved by the Centre for providing credit facilities to the agriculturists.

Payment of a remunerative price for the produce is one of the other most important requirements for increase in farm production. Suppose an industrialist finds that his products are not getting a good price; he will immediately switch on to the production of some other item. But the agriculturist has no such option. Whether there is profit or not, whether he is able to maintain his family with the income from agriculture or not, whether it is self-supporting or not, he cannot give up agriculture. Suppose all the agriculturists decide to give up agriculture and take to industry, we can very easily imagine the consequences of such a step for the country. To avoid such a situation we must pay a remunerative price to the agriculturist so that he will have the confidence that his problem and

difficulties are recognised by the Government and that he will get a fair deal from the Government. The creation of such confidence in the agriculturists is very necessary for increased production and that confidence can be created only if we give them a remunerative price for their produce.

Then, unlike industry, agriculture has to face some risks. The agriculturist is a victim of the vagaries of the monsoon. If there is either drought or too much of rainfall, or rainfall at the improper time, his crops are affected. Therefore, in order to cover such risks now faced by the agriculturists, Government must initiate some crop insurance scheme.

One more point of equal importance is the efficiency of agricultural research to combat disease and evolve improved hybrids which will help improve production. Cardamom is a foreign exchange earning commodity. It is grown in Kerala, Mysore and Madras States. The plant is affected by a virus called "Kattai" which at present could be eradicated only by uprooting the plant. Big estates are subjected to this disease resulting in complete destruction. So far no remedy has been found and research has not come to the rescue of the planters. This situation must be overcome and the present system of agricultural research carried on in the country must be bifurcated into fundamental research and applied research. The fundamental research part of it must be assigned to the Centre and the Commodity boards and applied research must be entrusted to the States. By improving the standard of research and enabling the agriculturist to get the benefit of research, it would be possible to safeguard the interests of agriculturists and improve production as also improve exports to earn the much-needed foreign exchange. If agriculture is improved, then only the requisite raw material for industrial development and the foreign exchange required for the country could be secured.

I would like to make one more suggestion at this moment. The Government is having a proposal to instal the statues of leaders of all-India eminence in our capital city. It would be better if leaders of eminence from all States are also recognised. To impress that due representation to the various States and regions of the country is given, statues of leaders must be installed after proper selection.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री चांडक (छिंदवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, काफी प्रतीक्षा करने के बाद आज. . .

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : प्रतीक्षा में आनन्द है ।

श्री चांडक : कुछ कहने का मौका मिल रहा है । महामहिम प्रेजीडेंट महोदय ने. . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं । हाउस में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung. . . . Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

श्री चांडक : प्रेजीडेंट महोदय ने गत वर्ष में जो घटनायें घटीं उन सारी घटनाओं पर और आने वाले एक वर्ष के लिये सरकार की नीतियों आदि पर प्रकाश काफी अच्छी तरह से डाला है और हमारा मार्गदर्शन किया है ।

गत कुछ महीनों में हम लोग बहुत कठिनाई में से गुजरे हैं । प्रथम तो पाकिस्तान ने हम पर आक्रमण किया और लड़ाई हुई । इस से हमें काफी सदमा पहुंचा । लेकिन एक बात से हमें बहुत तसल्ली होना स्वाभाविक है । इस लड़ाई में भारतवर्ष ने जो एकता, अखण्डता और पुरुषार्थ का परिचय दिया है और हमारे वीर सैनिकों ने जिस तरह से भारत

[श्री चांडक]

का नाम ऊंचा किया है, और फिर से दुनिया को यह दिखा दिया है कि भारतीय सैनिक ऊंचे दर्जे के सैनिक हैं, उस पर यदि हम गर्व करें तो यह अनुचित नहीं होगा। भारत के लोगों ने यह दिखा दिया है कि वे अपने मुल्क के लिए सब कुछ देने को हमेशा तैयार हैं।

दूसरी घटना वह है जब कि हमारे परम प्रिय प्रधान मंत्री स्वर्गीय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने ताशकंद में जा कर एग्रीमेंट किया और उस के द्वारा संसार को शान्ति की स्थापना का एक पैगाम दिया है। यहां काफी चर्चा ताशकंद एग्रीमेंट पर हो चुकी है। लेकिन मेरा अपना ख्याल है कि जहां तक ताशकंद एग्रीमेंट का सम्बन्ध है यह केवल नो-वार पैक्ट ही नहीं है लेकिन जिस बात पर हमारे पूज्य गांधी जी ने हमेशा विश्वास किया था और आजादी की लड़ाई में हमारा मार्गदर्शन किया था और यह कहा था कि हृदय परिवर्तन से बहुत सी बातें हो सकती हैं, उस का भी यह एक ज्वलंत प्रमाण है। गत अठारह वर्षों में हम ने हमेशा प्रयत्न किया कि पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा नो-वार पैक्ट हो जाए लेकिन पाकिस्तान ने इस बात को कभी मंजूर नहीं किया। लेकिन जब यह बात मालूम हो गई और दुनिया के लोगों ने भी इस को समझ लिया कि लड़ाई से मसले हल नहीं होते, लड़ाई से मसले बढ़ते हैं और इस लिये लड़ाई का मार्ग छोड़ कर आपस में बैठ कर यदि कोई उलझनें हों तो उन को हम मिटा सकते हैं और लड़ाई कोई जरिया नहीं है मसलों को हल करने का, तो पाकिस्तान का भी हृदय परिवर्तन हुआ और वह इस बात के लिये मजबूर हुआ कि हमारे साथ एक पक्ट करे, समझौता करे। मैं समझता हूं कि शास्त्री जी ने न केवल खुद गांधी जी के कदमों पर चलने की कोशिश की बल्कि इस मुल्क को भी चलाने की कोशिश की और अपने इस अठारह महीने के कार्यकाल में उन्हों ने यह दिखा दिया कि वह कितने साहसी हैं, कितनी हिम्मतवाले हैं, संकट के समय में कितनी दृढ़ता से वह आगे बढ़ सकते हैं और शान्ति के समय में शान्ति की खोज में हमेशा तत्पर रहते हैं।

शास्त्री जी सिद्धान्तों पर हमेशा अटल रहे। वह निर्भीक थे, साहसी थे, सरल थे, स्वभाव से विनम्र थे और वाणी से मधुर थे। अपने इन गुणों के कारण उन्हों ने हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों लोगों के मनों पर राज्य किया, लोगों के मनों को जीता और ताशकंद एग्रीमेंट कर के मानवता और दूरदर्शिता का परिचय दिया। शास्त्री जी शान्ति के महान पुजारी और पथप्रदर्शक बन गए और वह केवल हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान में ही नहीं बल्कि संसार के लिए शान्ति का मार्ग खोल गए, संसार के लोगों का पथप्रदर्शन कर गए। बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने अपनी शंकायें प्रकट की हैं, सन्देह प्रकट किया है और उन का निराकरण भी किया गया है। मेरी अपनी राय है कि यह सही है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा जो ताशकंद एग्रीमेंट हुआ है उस को हमें पूरी ईमानदारी के साथ, प्रामाणिकता के साथ पूरा करना चाहिये। हमें यह भी भरोसा करना चाहिये कि पाकिस्तान भी उसे उसी ईमानदारी और प्रामाणिकता के साथ पूरा करेगा। कहा जाता है उत्तरी सीमा पर चीन का हमें डर है। बात सच है। जो उन की कार्यवाहियां होती हैं, जिस प्रकार से वह व्यवहार कर रहे हैं उस से हमें डर लगा रहता है कि कहीं किसी भी मौके पर आक्रमण न हो जाय। लेकिन यह बात हमारी तैयारी पर निर्भर करती है। ताशकंद समझौते का यह मतलब नहीं है कि हम फौजी दृष्टि से, अपनी रक्षा की दृष्टि से कमजोर बने रहें। रक्षा पर हमें हमेशा ध्यान देना है और अपनी ताकत को अधिक से अधिक बढ़ा कर रखना है।

चेयरमैन महोदय, दूसरी बात विदेश नीति के सम्बन्ध में है। विदेश नीति के सम्बन्ध में कई लोगों ने और हमारे मित्र दंडेकर जी ने ध्यान दिलाया। आज वह मौजूद नहीं हैं।

उन्हों ने कुछ मखौल भी उड़ाया लेकिन मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जिस विदेश नीति की स्थापना गांधी जी ने और पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के जो कि भारत के हृदय-सम्राट थे, उन्हों ने की और भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने की, वह बहुत सोच समझकर विदेश नीति की नींव डाली गई। विदेश नीति हमारी क्या है कि हम शांतिपूर्ण सह-जीवन चाहते हैं। दूसरों के आन्तरिक मसलों में हम हस्तक्षेप करना नहीं चाहते न हम किसी का हस्तक्षेप चाहते हैं, गुटों से विमुक्त रहना चाहते हैं, और झगड़ों को तय करने में बल प्रयोग का परित्याग करना चाहते हैं। इस से बढ़िया दूसरी कौन सी विदेश नीति हो सकती है? और इसी विदेश नीति ने हम तो यह मानते हैं कि हमारे मुल्क का कल्याण किया है और आज इसी के कारण संसार में एक केवल चीन को छोड़ कर सारे मुल्क हमारे मित्र हैं। मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह विदेश नीति हमारी मजबूत है, ठोस है। हम किसी गुट में शामिल होना नहीं चाहते लेकिन अपने पैरों पर खड़े रह कर अपनी स्वतंत्र बात को स्वतन्त्र रूप से कहना चाहते हैं।

मैं कहूंगा कि यह हमारी विदेश नीति है जिस के पालन से आज संसार के सब राष्ट्र हमारे मित्र हैं। हम सब को मित्र रखना चाहते हैं, और सब के मित्र बनना चाहते हैं। इस से बढ़ कर कोई दूसरी विदेश नीति नहीं हो सकती है। इसी नीति को अपनाना चाहिए और इसी का मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

श्रीमान, दूसरी आन्तरिक बातें हैं। आजकल हमारे देश की आन्तरिक आर्थिक नीति के अन्दर दो बातें हैं। एक तरफ तो हम देखते हैं कि हमारा औद्योगिक विकास जिस परिमाण में होना चाहिये वह नहीं हो रहा है और हमारा उत्पादन धीरे-धीरे घटता जा रहा है। उस में जितनी पूंजी प्राइवट सैक्टर में लगनी चाहिए वह नहीं लग रही है। उत्पादन घट रहा है। यह हम देखते हैं। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ अन्न की पैदावार, खेती का उत्पादन भी बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। मैं एक बात आप से कहना चाहूंगा क्योंकि हम ने यह पब्लिक सैक्टर और प्राइवेट सैक्टर ऐसी इस प्रकारकी चीजें बना कर रखी हैं और एक मोनोपली कमीशन का भी जिक्र यहां बहुत किया गया, मैं मानता हूं कि किसी भी छोटे ग्रुप के हाथ में या कुछ व्यक्तियों के हाथ में मुल्क की आर्थिक सत्ता हो, यह बात अच्छी नहीं हो सकती है। मेरा ख्याल है कि पूंजी का विभाजन इस तरह से होना चाहिए कि वह हमारे उद्देश्य के अनुरूप हो। आखिर हमारा मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है? हमारा मुख्य उद्देश्य है कि इस मुल्क के अन्दर हम ऐसे समाज का निर्माण करें जो एक्स-प्लायटेशन से रहित हो, सब लोग सुखी हों, सम्पन्न हों, हम किसी इज्म में नहीं पड़ना चाहते, कैपिटलिज्म हम नहीं चाहते, हम सोशलिज्म के पक्षपाती हैं लेकिन किसी प्रकार का डाग्मेटिक सोशलिज्म भी हम नहीं चाहते। अगर मोनोपाली किसी छोटे ग्रुप के हाथ में हो या कुछ लोगों के हाथ में आर्थिक सत्ता जाय, यह भी हम नहीं चाहते। गांधी जी यह भी कहते थे कि सरकार के हाथ में भी पूंजी का एकाधिपत्य नहीं जाना चाहिए। तो सवाल यह है कि उद्योग धन्धों का भी वितरण इस प्रकार से हो कि जिस में, हर एक आदमी को जो काम करना चाहते हैं काम करने का मौका मिले और इस के लिये बहुत सारे लोग इन बन्धनों को बुरा समझते हैं कि जिस की वजह से कुछ लोग जो काम करना भी चाहते हैं छोटे मोटे लोग वह काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। लाइसेंसिंग पद्धति इत्यादि इतनी जटिल हो जाती हैं कि जिस में वह काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। तो मैं यह समझता हूं कि जहां सारा कच्चा माल मुल्क का है, लोग पूंजी भी लगाना चाहते हैं और मार्केट भी अवेलेबिल है, तो ऐसे जो छोटे मोटे उद्योगधन्धे हों, उनमें लाइसेंसिंग पद्धति यदि न रहे तो भी काम चल सकता है या यदि रहे तो इतनी सरल रहे कि हर एक को काम करने का मौका मिले।

अब सबसे बड़ा सवाल है खेती के उत्पादन का। 18 वर्ष हो गए जबसे

[श्री चाण्डक]

हमने काम शुरू किया है, जब से हम आजाद हुए हैं। हर साल इस बात पर जोर देते आये हैं कि अन्न के बारे में हम स्वावलम्बी बनें। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि कुछ वर्षों से, सात-आठ वर्षों से यह हालत रही है कि हर साल हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा अन्न बाहर से मंगाना पड़ रहा है। यह स्थिति बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। अन्न के उत्पादन पर हमें अधिक से अधिक जोर देने की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि खेती का उत्पादन बढ़े कैसे? हमने बहुत बड़े-बड़े डैम्स बनाये हैं . . .

सभापति महोदय : अब खत्म कीजिए।

श्री चांडक : कृपा करके पांच मिनट और दे दीजिए।

लेकिन उसका फायदा हमको जितना मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिल रहा है। खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ना और हर तरह का उत्पादन बढ़ना आवश्यक है। प्रेसीडेंट महोदय ने उस तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है। आज हम जितना भी फारेन एक्सचेंज इकट्ठा करते हैं, जितना माल बाहर भेजते हैं मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि वह 65 परसेंट से अधिक केवल खेती का ही उत्पादन है चाहे वह चाय हो, चाहे काफी हो, चाहे तम्बाकू हो, चीनी हो, जो भी चीज हम भेजते हैं वह सब खेती का ही उत्पादन है और वह 65 परसेंट से ज्यादा है। तो खेती के उत्पादन की तरफ भी हमें अधिक से अधिक ध्यान देना है। लेकिन मेरा एक निवेदन है कि खेती की तरफ बहुत ध्यान देने की बात होती है। हर एक आदमी कृषि और कृषक के बारे में बोलता है लेकिन जब तक आप कृषि को इंडस्ट्रियल बेसिस पर ट्रीट नहीं करेंगे, उसे आप बेसिक इंडस्ट्री नहीं समझेंगे तब तक पूरा ध्यान उस तरफ को जाने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि खेती को एक इंडस्ट्री समझना चाहिए, बेसिक इंडस्ट्री समझ कर जिस प्रकार इंडस्ट्री के लिए जब पूरा ध्यान देते हैं उसी तरह से खेती की तरफ भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय सभापति महोदय; मैं कुछ बोलूं उसके पहले थोड़ी गणपूर्ति करवा दें तो ज्यादा अच्छा हो।

Mr. Chairman: There is quorum in the House.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी को मैं धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने साल भर का पूरा हिसाब हम लोगों के सामने रखा कि हमने पिछले साल क्या किया। हमारे देश में कुछ लोगों के द्वारा और सरकार द्वारा यह त्रिभाषा फारमूला जो लागू है, मैं इसमें कुछ संशोधन करना चाहता हूं। सरकार ने रखा है कि एक प्रदेशिक पहली भाषा होगी, दूसरी अंग्रेजी होगी और तीसरी हिन्दी होगी। सभी प्रान्तों में जो भाषायें चलती हैं वे अधिकांश संस्कृत से ही निकली है। मैं यह कहूंगा कि अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर संस्कृत रखी जाय और राजभाषा में, अपने प्रान्त की भाषा में सारा काम काज हो तथा केन्द्र से सारा सम्बन्ध हिन्दी में हो।

जहां तक हमारे केन्द्र का सवाल है दिन प्रतिदिन ऐसा देखा गया कि मुख्य मंत्रियों के दबाव में सरकार झुकती चली जा रही है। उदाहरण के तौर पर हाल ही में जयपुर में कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ। वहां काफी बहुमत से यह प्रस्ताव पास किया गया कि यह जो जोन्स की प्रथा है यह क्षेत्रवादी है इसे समाप्त किया जाय।

वहां माना गया और प्रस्ताव पास किया गया लेकिन जब उसके थोड़े दिनों के बाद दिल्ली में सारे मुख्य मंत्री मिले और उन्होंने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि यह नहीं होना चाहिए तो सरकार ने वैसा मान लिया और पहले वाले प्रस्ताव को ठुकरा कर फिर से नीति रख दी कि हम यह जोन प्रथा नहीं तोड़ेंगे। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार मुख्य मंत्रियों के आदेश पर चलने वाली है उनके दबाव में चलने वाली है? मुझे खेद है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में मजदूरों का उल्लेख नहीं किया। अब आये दिन समाचारपत्रों में छपता है कि फलाने स्थान पर मजदूर हड़ताल कर रहे है फलानें स्थान पर फैक्टरी बंद हो रही हैं, या अमुक स्थान पर इतने हजार लोग छांटे जायेंगे। दिल्ली क्लाथ मिल पिछले 6, 7 या 8 रोज से बंद पड़ी हुई है। किस कारण से वह बंद पड़ी है। और सरकार उसके लिए क्यों ध्यान नहीं देती? भिलाई में भी मजदूरों में असन्तोष है। इसी तरह से कोटा में स्ट्राबोर्डस बनाने की फैक्टरी काफी दिनों से बंद पड़ी है और जिसके फलस्वरूप 350 मजदूर बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। इस प्रकार की जो घटनाएं होती हैं वह ठीक नहीं है।

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung—now there is quorum.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमारे देश-वासियों को विदेशी गेहूं खाने की दिया जा रहा है। अब सिद्धान्त यह है कि जैसा खाओगे वैसी बुद्धि होगी। बहुत से लोग जो आज अमरीका की दुहाई देते हैं, अमरीका की तारीफ करते हैं और मांग करते हैं कि अमरीका से अनाज आना चाहिए, अमरीका से अनाज आने की तारीफ करते हैं, मैं उसके विरोध में हूं। हमारे देश में काफी अनाज मौजूद है। आज एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में हमने देखा कि पंजाब के अन्दर काफी अनाज पड़ा हुआ है। उसे सरकार अपने ढंग से खरीदती है, व्यापारियों को नहीं खरीदने देती और अपने ढंग से खरीद कर उसको दुगने भाव में दूसरे प्रान्तों को भेजती है। इसी प्रकार से मध्य प्रदेश में मध्यप्रदेश के काश्तकारों से जो अनाज खरीदा जाता है वह काफी सस्ते दामों पर खरीदते हैं। 20 रुपया और 25 रुपया क्विंटल मुनाफा लेकर वह दूसरों को बेचते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रकार से जो राज्य सरकारें मुनाफाखोरी करती हैं उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। लेकिन छोटे छोटे व्यापारी अगर थोड़ा मुनाफा कमाते हैं तो उनको सुरक्षा कानून में बंद किया जाता है। इस सुरक्षा कानून का एक बवंडर मचा रखा है सारे देश में। हकीकत यह है कि इस सुरक्षा कानून का दुरुपयोग शासक वर्ग ने अपने दल के हित के लिए किया है, अपनी पार्टी के लिए लिया है और अपनी सरकार को बचाने के लिए लिया है। मैं सुरक्षा कानून का घोर विरोध करता हूं।

मैं इस का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। मंदसौर के एक जनसंघ अध्यक्ष श्री सूरजमल जैन सुरक्षा कानून के अन्दर पकड़ा गया। जब उसका फैसला हुआ तो मालूम पड़ा कि उनके साथ कलक्टर की व्यक्तिगत दुश्मनी थी इसलिए उन पर यह सुरक्षा कानून लगा कर उन्हें गिरफ्तार किया। हाई-कोर्ट ने फैसला दिया कि तुम्हें बरी किया जाता है तुम निर्दोष हो। दरअसल इस कानून का उपयोग सत्ताधारी वर्ग अपने व्यक्तिगत लाभ के लिए करता है। अब अगर किसी ने नेता के खिलाफ कुछ बुरा भला कह दिया तो उन्होंने पुलिस को लिखा दिया कि इसे सुरक्षा कानून के अन्दर

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

बंद कर दिया जाय । दरअसल उसका नाजायज फायदा उठाया गया है । सत्ताधारी वर्ग द्वारा अपने दल के लाभ के लिए उसका इस्तेमाल हुआ है। आज उसका कौन सा महत्व है ? आप समझते हैं कि चीन का संकट है। ठीक है सारे देश की जनता समझती है लेकिन आप ने क्या किया ? उस के लिए आप ने ताशकंद वार्ता पाकिस्तान से संघर्ष के बाद की । उस के बारे में कहते हैं कि हृदय परिवर्तन होगा । इस समझौते के बाद में क्या हुआ । हम ने उन के सैनिक छोड़ दिये क्योंकि उन्होंने हमारे सैनिक छोड़ दिये । हम ने जो पाकिस्तान के सैनिक छोड़े हाल में तो हर सैनिक का वजन बढ़ा कर छोड़ा । इसके विपरीत हम क्या देखते हैं ? उन्होंने जो हमारे 1200 नागरिक पकड़े थे और जब उन्होंने उन को छोड़ा तो उन्होंने 1200 में से दो हमको मरे हुए दिये और अनेक नागरिक बीमारी की हालत में थे । उनको उन्होंने अपने यहां ठीक से खाना नहीं दिया और उन के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं रक्खा था । पाकिस्तान में भी हालात के मुताबिक हृदय परिवर्तन हुआ है उसका आभास हमें अभी तक देखने को नहीं मिला है । और मालूम ऐसा देता है कि जो उस की आदत है वह उससे बाज आने वाला नहीं है ।

अभी हमारे शास्त्री जी जब यात्रा पर गये तो वह रंगून भी जाने वाले थे । रंगून में वह बहादुर शाह की दरगाह पर जाने वाले थे । लेकिन उन्हें पता लगा कि बहादुरशाह की समाधि पर मुट्ठे का चित्र लगा है इसलिए उन्होंने अपना इरादा बदल दिया और कह दिया कि मैं नहीं जा सकता । अगर हमारे शत्रु का चित्र वहां पर लगा हुआ है तो मैं उस स्थान पर जाने से इंकार करता हूं । उन्होंने वहां जाने का अपना कार्यक्रम रद्द कर दिया । अब मैं पूछता हूं इस सरकार से जो कि अपने सिद्धान्त पर इतनी अटल है वह शास्त्री जी की मृत्यु वहां ताशकंद में जिन परिस्थितियों में हुई उन के बारे में पूरी तरह से जांच करने को तैयार क्यों नहीं है ? शास्त्री जी की मृत्यु को लेकर अनेक प्रकार के लोगों से अनेक बातें सुनने को मिलती हैं । सवाल यह पूछा गया है कि शास्त्री जी ने जब सोने से पहले एक गिलास दूध पिया था तो उस की क्या कोई जांच की गई कि उस में क्या था ? लेकिन इस का सरकार की ओर से कोई संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं आया । दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस समय शास्त्री जी की मृत्यु वहां पर हुई तो रूस के जो रसोइये थे और हमारे दूतावास के जो रसोइये थे उन के जो बयान लिये गये, जो अपने-अपने वक्तव्य दिये उसमें उन्होंने क्या-क्या कहा, वह सारे के सारे बयानात रूस सरकार से मंगवा कर सदन् को बताना चाहिए और इस देश की जनता को बताना चाहिए कि उसको लेकर अनेक प्रकार की शंकाएं यहां लोगों में फैल रही हैं । इस की पूरी जवाबदेही श्री स्वर्ण सिंह और चह्वाण साहब पर आती है । हम शांति के अग्रदूत हैं, हम शान्ति की बातें करते हैं फिर भी हम पर हमले होते हैं । हम शांति चाहते हैं फिर भी हमें पाकिस्तान छेड़ता है, हमें चीन छेड़ता है। इतना शान्तिप्रिय होने के बाद भी और जिस दल के द्वारा यह नारा लगाने पर कि हम शांति चाहते हैं जरा उस दल की तरफ निगाह उठा कर तो देखिये कि खुद उन के अपने अंदर क्या हालत हो रही है ? उनमें आपस में कैसे जूता चल रहा है और कैसे एक दूसरे को गिराने की चेष्टा हो रही है ? जयपुर में उन की खुद आपस में जो हालत हुई वह सब हम लोगों के सामने है ।

आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो भी देश शांति की बात करे वह पहले बलशाली बने । शांति की बात कहने से पहले हमें अपने को बलशाली बनाना चाहिए तभी हमारी शांति की बात की संसार में कद्र होगी । अपने को शक्तिशाली और बलशाली बनाने के लिए ऐटम बम और अणु बम बनाने चाहिए और उस के लिए जो भी खर्चा हो वह हमें खर्च करने में हिचकिचाना नहीं चाहिए । क्योंकि हमारे यहां ऐसे पदार्थ हैं, ऐसी चीजें हैं, सभापति महोदय, जिनकी सहायता से हम इस को काफ़ी सस्ता बना सकते हैं। जिनके पास शक्ति है, दुनिया उस से डरती है और वही स्वाभिमान से कह सकता है कि हम शान्ति चाहते हैं ।

एक बात मैं अनाज के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं । सरकार उसके बारे में ठीक ढंग से निर्णय नहीं कर पाई है । सरकार की अनाज बांटने की व्यवस्था में काफी गड़बड़ है। अनाज ज्यादा पैदा होना चाहिये, उसका सीधा तरीका है कि काश्तकार को ज्यादा सहायता दी जाय । छोटी-छोटी योजनायें हों, कुएं खोदे जांय, छोटे बांध बनाये जांय और काश्तकारों को सस्ते दामों पर खाद मिलनी चाहिये, जिस के कारण से वह ज्यादा अनाज पैदा कर सके । आप खाद दे देंगे, बीज दे देंगे, लेकिन प्रमुख चीज है—वह है पानी । उन्हें जब तक पानी नहीं मिलेगा, उनका काम नहीं चल सकता है । पानी हर जगह लगता है । वैसे वे साल भर में एक बार फसल लाते हैं लेकिन अगर पानी पर्याप्त मात्रा में आप ने दिया तो, सभापति महोदय, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि वे तीन फसल साल भर में देंगे और हमारी समस्या समाप्त होगी ।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं, जब से यह विवाद चली है, जितने भी विरोधी पक्ष ने यहां विचार रखे, किसी भी मंत्री ने उनके नोट्स नहीं लिये, आपस में बात करते रहे । वे तो यह मान कर चलते हैं कि जो कांग्रेस पार्टी कहती है, वह ठीक है, चाहे वह कुछ भी हो । लेकिन प्रजातन्त्र के अन्दर ऐसी बात नहीं है । आज विरोधियों को अपनी बात रखने का अधिकार है, हमारे ज्यादा अनुभव है, उसके आधार पर हम उनको सुझाव देते हैं, लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सरकार की ओर से कोई नोट नहीं लिये जाते । सरकार जब जवाब देगी, प्रधान मंत्री जब जवाब देंगे तो मुझे उम्मीद है कि वह उन सब बातों का जवाब देंगे जो हम ने यहां पर रखी है और वह उन सब मूलभूत सुझावों पर प्रकाश डालेंगे जिस से हम समझते हैं कि हम आगे काम कर पायेंगे ।

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni (Jammu and Kashmir): While supporting the motion on the President's Address, which has been under discussion for the last three or four days, I am happy to say that the President has given a picture of the mind of the nation. Of course, the Address seems to be a very brief one, but if we interpret it and read between the lines, we find so many things in it.

While discusaing about the foreign policy, the first issue he has placed before us is the maintenance of peace nationally and internationally. During the last year, particularly, we had surprising incidents througout the country. On the one hand, we had the food shortage. On the other, externally, we had an aggression by Pakistan. While some States particularly in the south were subjected to extreme difficulties in regard to food, we in the border areas, particularly in the Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir have suffered a lot due to the provocation from Pakistan and the armed aggression by Pakistan on our borders.

The people from Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab and West Bengal also had repeatedly warned the Government about the intentions of Pakistan, but I personally feel very sorry

[Shri Abdul Ghani Goni]

that no particular attention was given to the western side, especially the borders of Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab.

In this age, to talk of infiltrators coming into towns and devastating civil life and disturbing the civil administration is something very intriguing. If a nation so strong cannot defend its borders, then it does not deserve to be called a strong nation in the world these days.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : गण-पूर्ति नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member Shri Abdul Ghani Goni may resume his seat for a while. There is no quorum. The bell is being rung—

Now, there is quorum. Shri Abdul Ghani Goni may now resume his speech.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: I was discussing about border defence. It is very easy to say that some infiltrators had come across the borders. But we people who are directly concerned, on the borders particularly of Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab know the effects of this infiltration and the violation of our borders. The country's defence is the primary duty of any government to whichever party it may belong. If our borders are not strong, then automatically our sovereignty and our independence are in danger.

This kind of crossing over the borders is something unheard of in other countries. I have read some articles about border defence, and I find that anybody crossing the border without a valid licence or who goes there in an unauthorised way goes straightway to the 'poles'. Such are the defence arrangements in other countries. But I do not know why in India this border defence particularly is not attended to. The people outside must be laughing that the country has such a weak defence that hundreds and thousands of people, fully armed, could come into the cities and disturb the civil life and devastate the civil administration. After this aggression, we know the effects we have had in Jammu and Kashmir. I know how the people had to face the aggression, and how they were displaced and had to move from place to place. Internally also, I claim that no good arrangements were made for those evicted from the border areas or displaced from our own areas due to the Army movement. These things exhibit a very sorry state of affairs. Now, all of a sudden we withdraw from all our posts. Particularly, when we claim and we declare that some areas liberated from the occupied areas belong to us, when we say, for instance, that Haji Pir belongs to us and other areas belong to us, I do not know how we silently and mildly withdraw our forces even from those areas; we people find it very difficult to judge the policies of the Central Government. On the one hand, we claim that Kashmir as a whole is a part of the country and is part of India, not only the Kashmir which is on this side of the cease-fire line but the Kashmir which is on the other side of the cease-fire line. But today we compromise again. I find from the papers that our delegation is again going to Rawalpindi. I have read the statements of our Foreign Minister and Commerce Minister that some economic problems and other such problems are going to be discussed. They may discuss any thing. We want peace. We do not want war. The whole nation is a well-wisher of the Pakistani people. We do not want to harm them. But tell us, for god's sake, why do you compromise things? You compromised once with the League and partitioned the country. You have compromised again and now you are going to compromise again.

Has the Central Government any definite policy in this matter? The nation should be told about it.

I would request the leader of our delegation which is going to West Pakistan to tell them frankly—fortunately he is here now—that 'we do not want to talk to you on the Kashmir issue in future. Kashmir is India, a part of India.'

Shri Muthyal Rao (Mahbubnagar): India is Kashmir.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: India is Kashmir. If there are any barriers between Jammu and Kashmir and India now, let us remove them also. Last time, I talked about the abrogation of art. 370. Why should art. 370 be there now? It was a demand we made sometime ago on behalf of Jammu and Kashmir. Jammu and Kashmir was backward because it was ruled by one man. It needed special attention. But for the last 18 years we have seen that the Centre has not paid that due attention to the development of Kashmir, a most backward State in the country. There is no Central project there. May I know why this discriminatory treatment to Kashmir? There was a time when we wanted some special status; there was a time when we wanted some special safeguards. With that we have gradually come nearer. But still our demand is there. The time has come for the abrogation of article 370. The State Constitution should also be scrapped . . .

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): The sooner the better.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:.....so that the Kashmir people know that it is India and that they have to progress as other States of India are progressing.

So I would request the External Affairs Minister to take this step externally and tell Pakistan that we will not talk to them about Kashmir; rather we should demand of them that they vacate the occupied part of Kashmir and restore it to us. All the Pakistani forces, whether regular or irregular, should be withdrawn from that part, so that the territorial sovereignty of Jammu and Kashmir is restored as it obtained on 15 August 1947.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : आप इसकी बात कर रहे हैं और ये हाजीपीर वगैरह खाली कर रहे हैं ।

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: For this we have arguments. In Jammu and Kashmir, we have an Assembly. We drafted a Constitution under the direction of Parliament. We have got 25 seats reserved for those people in that part. They have not so far benefited. So Sardar Swaran Singh should take this up so that those people are enabled to attend our Assembly, so that our full Assembly comes into existence and the territorial sovereignty of Jammu and Kashmir is restored.

One thing I would like to impress upon the members of this House. Kashmir is a flower garden of India. It is the beauty of India. If, God forbid, something is hidden in the Tashkent agreement, if there is something not openly declared in the Tashkent accord, and if we lose a part of Kashmir, I am sure this country will be doomed and this country will not remain a solid integrated country without that beauty. So I would request that steps be taken in such a manner that not only Pakistan but other foreign countries also, particularly western countries, know about our stand. I am happy that our External Affairs Ministry has done well to some extent, not fully. They have argued the case and now we understand that the western powers understand our point of view. They know that India is very particular about Kashmir now. Formerly, some business guys, some capitalists used to visit America and tell Washington 'We are not so much

[Shri Abdul Ghani Goni]

interested in Kashmir'. But our recent reply to Pakistan's aggression and our firm stand in foreign countries have made them come to the conclusion that India means business about Kashmir now. This stand should continue. I know Sardar Swaran Singh personally. He is a very mild person, listens to everybody and then he does things according to his own tastes.

There is one thing on which I must congratulate the House and Government. This time some steps, concrete steps, are taken towards the emotional and constructive integration of Kashmir. For instance, the Railway Ministry deserves congratulations. For the first time, Kashmir will be put on the railway map of India. From Kathua to Pathankot, we have got a railway; it is only a few miles. I would request the Ministry that this railway line should be extended upto Jammu at least, and within a few years; it should not take another 15 years. Formerly, we had a railway line upto Jammu. But for the last 16 years, there has been no railway connection; there has been only one road from Jammu to Pathankot. Those Members who have visited that area know its vulnerability to Pakistan's aggression. We pointed this out. But nobody listened to us. So I request—our Members from that State have represented this matter—that an alternate road should be constructed connecting Chamli in Himachal Pradesh with Bhadarwa, (Doda district). With only one road, the Jammu-Pathankot road, our communications were disrupted and dislocated, as a result of which we suffered a lot, economically and otherwise.

So, as I said, the railway line should be extended. This will also promote emotional integration. It will also be an earnest of our intentions, that India means business about Kashmir.

While on this point, I would repeat what I said about the lack of central schemes in Kashmir. There is no central scheme sponsored there. Kashmir is called 'Switzerland of the East'. How much has it progressed economically? That can be judged by seeing how many development projects have been started there. As I said, there has been no central scheme so far there, although it has great potentialities for such schemes. Foreign experts were sent to Kashmir. They surveyed the whole area. They have suggested so many schemes, extraction of coal, extraction of gas, manufacture of saffron, drugs, etc. But nothing has been done. All the reports are filed somewhere in the secretariat offices. I do not know what has happened to those reports.

I am happy that the country has for the first time taken up the issue of infiltration or transgression of ceasefire line as a national issue. For the last 18 years, we have been subjected to infiltrations and cease-fire violations; nobody cared. But this time, the nation as a whole rose as one man and stood against it. We bow our head to our jawans who have given a fitting reply to the invaders and covered themselves with glory in the process. Our people took it as an insult to the whole nation.

I read a statement recently by Sardar Swaran Singh in which he said that any attack on Kashmir will be an attack on India. He should stick to that now and in future.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It goes without saying, as it is an integral part of India.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: The policy of peace should not come in the way of this stand of ours. Peace does not mean bowing before the invader. It means defence of one's territory and sovereignty.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Peace with honour.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: When we talk of Kashmir as an integral part

of India, there are also some obligations cast on us, namely to look to the difficulties and necessities of the people there. Our refugees, about 1,20,000 of them, are at this time just in open camps. They want to be immediately rehabilitated. Now we have got the Chhamb area back and efforts at resettlement should be proceeded with, though mobility may not be easy now. But those who are in the open grounds as refugees should be immediately rehabilitated. The Central Government should give the maximum aid for the rehabilitation of these people.

Also, in future we must have the ceasefire line effectively guarded. What I mean is that it should not be guarded only with lathis and...

An hon. Member: Pill boxes.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: . . pill boxes. The line should be such that nobody would attempt to cross it, and anybody who does so, gets an electric shock, I mean to say, goes to the 'poles'.

That sort of defence should be there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Electrified barbed wire.

Mr. Chairman: He has already taken 22 minutes.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: I will take one minute more.

Besides such defence, we want in Kashmir constitutional integration. The time is ripe for it. With the introduction of the Indian National Congress into the State, everybody expects that some good will come out of it. For that purpose also, they should have an effective organisation there. I do not challenge the PSP, they also have a right.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I hope so.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: But I want that this political integration should be in such a manner that all national elements should be brought together and there should be political stability in our State.

श्री अचल सिंह (आगरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले कई दिनों से सदन में महामना राष्ट्रपति जी के प्रति जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव पेश है, उस पर बहस कई दिनों से चल रही है। यह जो सदन का अधिवेशन आरम्भ हुआ, जिसको हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने रेड्रस किया वह कुछ विशेष स्थितियों में हुआ क्योंकि पिछले 18 वर्षों से हमारे सम्बन्ध पाकिस्तान के साथ बहुत ही खराब थे। पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान से बना है। आशा यह की जाती थी कि पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान के सम्बन्ध मधुर रहेंगे, अच्छे रहेंगे। पर पिछले 18 वर्षों में लगातार पाकिस्तान के साथ सम्बन्ध खराब बने रहे। पाकिस्तान ने शुरू में सन् 1948 में काश्मीर पर हमला किया और उस वक्त काफी संघर्ष हुआ और काश्मीर को बचाया गया। उसके बाद हमेशा काश्मीर फ्रण्ट पर और पूर्वी बंगाल की सीमा पर पाकिस्तान गोलाबारी करता रहा और परेशान करता रहा और वह हमेशा काश्मीर में जनमत की मांग करता रहा। लेकिन चूंकि यह बिल्कुल साफ था कि काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान में मिला था, काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का अभिन्न हिस्सा है तो उसमें कैसे कोई बात पैदा की जा सकती थी ? लेकिन पाकिस्तान अपनी मांग पर अड़ा रहा और हमेशा परेशानी पैदा करता रहा। बाद में रन आफ कच्छ पर उसने हमला किया। उसका भी मुकाबिला किया गया और वह ट्रिब्यूनल में गया। उसके बाद पाकिस्तान ने 5 अगस्त को घुसपैठियों द्वारा हमला शुरू कर दिया और फिर सितम्बर में उसने छम्ब एरिया में हमला किया।

13.41 hrs.

[श्री श्यामलाल सर्राफ पीठासीन हुए]

उसके बाद हमारी राष्ट्रीय सरकार ने मुनासिब समझा कि उसका डट कर मुकाबिला किया जावे और मुकाबिला किया गया।

[श्री अचल सिंह]

यह तीसरा मौका था जब हिन्दुस्तान को हथियार उठाने पड़े और डट कर मुकाबिला किया। बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि हमारे जवानों और हमारे अफसरों ने अपनी जान की बाजी लगा दी। जो पाकिस्तान को अमेरिका द्वारा पैटन टैंक और सेबर जहाज दिये गए थे उनके द्वारा उसने हमला किया लेकिन हमारे जवानों ने और अफसरों ने उन पैटन टैंकों और जहाजों को इस तरीके से चकनाचूर किया कि उनके छक्के छूट गए और तमाम संसार को जाहिर हो गया कि हिन्दुस्तान के जवान किस तरह बहादुरी से मुकाबिला कर सकते हैं। लगातार 23 दिनों तक घमासान युद्ध होता रहा। यू०एन०ओ० ने कोशिश की कि किसी तरह से सीज फायर होवे। हमारे शास्त्री जी हमेशा इस बात की कोशिश करते थे कि हमें किसी से लड़ाई नहीं लड़नी है और न किसी की चप्पा भर जमीन लेनी है। लेकिन पाकिस्तान ने यह तमाम खुराफात की। तो इस सूरत में शास्त्री जी ने फौरन इस बात को स्वीकार किया कि हम सीज फायर करने के लिए तैयार हैं बशर्ते कि पाकिस्तान अण्डरटेकिंग दे कि इस तरह की हरकतें आगे नहीं करेगा। तो 23 सितम्बर को युद्ध विराम हुआ। और यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि ऐसे मौके पर जबकि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान में बड़ी कटुता थी, कैसे कोई बात करे, लेकिन रशिया के प्रधान मन्त्री कोसीजिन साहब ने आफर दिया इंडिया और पाकिस्तान को कि वह ताशकन्द में आयें और हम यहां पर बात कर सकते है और करा सकते हैं और एक समझौता हो सकता है और होना चाहिए। शास्त्री जी ने फौरन स्वीकार किया और बाद में प्रेसीडेंट अयूब ने भी मंजूर किया और शास्त्री जी और अयूब साहब ताशकन्द पहुंचे और सात आठ दिन तक लगातार बातें होती रहीं। यहां मालूम होता था कि कोई तरीका नहीं है कि कोई समझौता हो सके, कोई बात तय हो सके। लेकिन सन्तोष का विषय है कि 10 तारीख को यह खबर मिली कि अयूब साहब को सद्बुद्धि हुई और उन्होंने स्वीकार किया और एक घोषणा अथवा समझौता हुआ। लेकिन दुःख इस बात का है कि हमारे शास्त्री जी ने अपना काम पूरा किया लेकिन शास्त्री जी का उसके चन्द घंटे बाद स्वर्गवास हो गया। इसकी वजह से हमारे राष्ट्र को बड़ी क्षति पहुंची। शास्त्री जी ने 18 महीनों में वह काम किया जो कि 18 वर्षों में नहीं हुआ। आपस में पड़ोस से लड़ना या युद्ध जारी रखना, कभी हितकर नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए यह जो ताशकन्द घोषणा हुई यह बहुत ही सफल हुई और पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान के वास्ते तथा सारी दुनिया के वास्ते एक शान्ति स्थापित हुई। इस घोषणा में जो दस शर्तें हैं वह हमारे सामने हैं और उसके अनुसार 25 फरवरी तक तमाम फौजें वापस हो गई यानी पाकिस्तान की हिन्दुस्तान से और हिन्दुस्तान की पाकिस्तान से फौज वापस हो गई। अब आगे बातें चल रही हैं। शास्त्री जी ने जो यह काम किया है वह वाकई अद्वितीय काम है और साथ साथ जो रूस के प्रधान मन्त्री जिन्होंने इतनी हिम्मत की और दोनों को बुलाया और एक रास्ता निकाला, वाकई में वह हमारे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं और उन्होंने विश्व की शान्ति में एक बहुत बड़ा काम किया।

हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने करीब करीब सभी मुख्य मुख्य बातों पर प्रकाश डाला है। लेकिन खास तौर से चार पांच बातों पर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा देश है और पिछले 14 वर्षों से पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं द्वारा...

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I request you that the Minister should listen to the debate and not listen to family planning or something else?

Mr. Chairman: He is listening. The very same points may be discussed.

श्री अचल सिंह : हमने देश में काफी औद्योगीकरण किया है । यानी जो एक सूई तक हमारे देश में नहीं बनती थी, वह सूई के अलावा हवाई जहाज, पानी के जहाज, रेल के इंजिन, लोहा और लोहे के दूसरे सामान इत्यादि अनेक चीजें जो करोड़ों और अरबों रुपये की हम बाहर से मंगाते थे वह अब बनने लगी हैं जिनकी वजह से हमारा काफी एक्सचेंज बचा है । लेकिन दुख इस बात का है कि भारतवर्ष कृषि प्रधान मुल्क है और आज पिछले 16–17 वर्षों से इस खाद्य समस्या को पूरा करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है मगर फिर भी दुर्भाग्यवश हम अपनी समस्या हल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं । इसका खास कारण यही है कि हमारी सरकार ने भारतवासियों की उस मनोवृत्ति को नहीं समझा है कि वह क्या चाहते हैं, किस तरीके से हम खाद्यान्न की इस कमी को पूरा कर सकते हैं ? जो हमारी सरकार की पालिसी है वह मेरे ख्याल से गलत अथवा समय के अनुसार नहीं है । हमारा देश एक बहुत बड़ा देश है । अगर कृषि मंत्री चाहें तमाम भारतवर्ष में एक सी हालत होवे तो वह मुमकिन नही है । हमेशा से हम देखते आये हैं कि किसी प्रान्त में बाढ़ आती है, किसी में वर्षा होती है, किसी में सूखा पड़ता है, कहीं दुर्भिक्ष पड़ता है, कहीं अच्छी फसल होती है तो यह होना स्वाभाविक है । यहां हमेशा से यह होता था कि जो स्टेट डैफिसिट होती थी वहां सरप्लस स्टेट से व्यापारी गल्ला ले आते थे और उन की कमी की पूर्ति हो जाती थी । लेकिन अब जोंस होने की वजह से यह सब आवागमन रुक गया है और उसका नतीजा यह हो गया है जैसा कि केरला में हम देखते हैं, वैसे बंगाल में हम देखते हैं तो यह बहुत ही गलत चीज है । अन्न की इतनी कमी नहीं है जितनी की हमारे प्रबन्ध और पालिसी की त्रुटि है ।

सभापति महोदय : सेठ जी, आप का समय समाप्त हो गया है ।

श्री अचल सिंह : मेरे ख्याल में न कंट्रोल्स भारत की जनता चाहती है और न वह जोंस और रैस्ट्रिकशंस चाहती है । वह खुला व्यापार चाहती है । लेकिन हमारे कृषि मंत्री उसपर जोर दे रहे हैं । अभी हमने देखा कि सीमेंट का कंट्रोल हटा, सब लोग बहुत खुश हुए क्योंकि सीमेंट की दिक्कत हट गई और वह आसानी से सब को मिलने लग गया । चीनी का देश में काफी उत्पादन है लेकिन चीनी का कंट्रोल नहीं हट रहा है । न मालूम सरकार का इस बारे में क्या ख्याल है क्या विचार है जब कि आज यू० पी० और बिहार में गुड़ में 50 परसेंट की गिरावट आ गई है ? जो गुड़ 34 रुपये था वह अब 18 रुपये मन तक बिक रहा है । इसी तरह से खडसारी 150 से नीचे आकर 100 रुपये क्विंटल बिक रही है । करोड़ों का नुकसान हो रहा है । मैंने कृषि मंत्री से रिक्वेस्ट की है कि वह फौरन चीनी पर से कंट्रोल हटाये लेकिन वह स्टेटमेंट देते हैं कि हम कंट्रोल नहीं हटा रहे हैं ।

इसी तरीके से टैक्सेशन का सवाल है । हमारा देश एक गरीब देश है । जितने यहां पर टैक्सेज हैं उतने दुनिया में कहीं नहीं हैं । जरूरत इस बात की है कि टैक्सेज के भार को कम किया जाये क्योंकि यहां की जनता बहुत गरीब है । खास तौर पर जो मिडिल क्लास के आदमी हैं उनकी बड़ी मुसीबत है । जाहिर है कि आज के समय जो उनको 100 रुपये, 80 या 90 रुपये प्रति मास मिलते हैं उसमें वह कैसे अपने व अपने परिवार का गुजर चला पाते होंगे ? टैक्सेशन कम होना ही चाहिए क्योंकि उसका बोझ बर्दाश्त करना गरीब जनता के बूते के बाहर हो गया है ।

कृषि व्यवस्था की तरफ खास ध्यान दिये जाने की आवश्यकता है । मैं जब अपने क्षेत्र में गया था और काश्तकारों से उन की समस्याओं के बारे में पूछा था तो उन्होंने मुझे अपनी अनेकों कठिनाइयां बताईं । सिंचाई के वास्ते पानी की कमी उनकी मुख्य समस्या है । अगर हमारे काश्तकारों को समय पर पर्याप्त

[श्री अचल सिंह]

पानी दिलाया जा उके तो हमारी डैफिसिट स्टेट सरप्लस स्टेट में तबदील हो सकती है । हमारी सरकार को जनता की भावनाओं पर ध्यान देना चाहिए और खास तौर से उनकी जो कृषि की कमी है उसको पूर करना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है उसका समर्थन करते हुए अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूं ।

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Sir at this stage of the debate I do not wish to cover famitiar ground that was covened in the previous speeches, many dozens of them. I only wish to reiterate our point of view on one or two major issues raised during the debate..... (Interruptions).

An hon. Member: "Our" means left communists or right communists?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: There is only one communist party, that is the communist party of India. During this President's Address the question of the emergency and the DIR was discussed and never before was the government so isolated in the House and in the country as it was this time. In spite of the best efforts of the chief whip and perhaps the Leader of the House and leaders of the ruling party, even from their own group they could not put up many speakers to support this black Act. It was gratifying to see prominent members from the ruling party denounce the continuation of the Emergency. We feel the government is in the dock today. In the Rajya Sabha the other day the Home Minister promised safeguards for the liberties of the people. There is no question of any promise of safeguards; we are not going to be satisfied with them.

Shri Bade (Khargone): In M.P. notices are issued to persons under the DIR, to persons who do not pay land levies.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Apart from that even while the Minister was making a statement here, so many things had been happening outside; nearly a thousand people were arrested in West Bengal and put behind iron bars during the recent food agitation. We cannot give any credence to the assurances given by the government, especially Home minister Shri Nanda on this question. The Prime Minister assured in the Rajya Sabha that the entire question of lifting the emergency will be considered by the government. They should not waste a single moment but take an immediate decision. Only yesterday, in the papers, we saw a statement by 34 eminent people of our country among whom were three ex-chief justices of the Supreme court and people like Mr. Ramaswamy Aiyyar and Mr. Mudaliar—everyone of them has got a place in the public life of this country. I also want to know if there is any serious difference of opinion in the government on this matter. From the replies in Rajya Sabha of the Home Minister it is clear that he never came forward to say that the question of lifting of emergency would be considered; he was only harping on safeguards. Even from the ruling party, Shri H. C. Mathur was saying that if he could not manage without the DIR, Shri Nanda should step down and the DIR should go. The mind of the people, of this Parliament on this question is clear.

We always consider the British Parliament and their system to be a model; government is very fond of imitating them. Even in 1943, when the war was on, the then British Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill was writing to the Home Secretary that fascists like Mosley who were put in prison should be released. Some parts of his letter are quoted in a letter in the *Hindustan Times* today wherein he says:

"As the danger passes persons so imprisoned against whom there

is no charge which the courts and the jurists would accept should be released as you have been steadily doing until hardly any is left. Extra-ordinary powers assumed by the executive with the consent of Parliament in emergencies should be yielded up as and when the emergency declines."

I do not know whether there is a decline in Indian emergency or whether it is a very live matter today even after three years of Chinese aggression. I would like the Government to tackle these two issues simultaneously. Let them lift the emergency; let the thousand odd political prisoners in the jails come out and all the detenus be released. At the same time, there is a climate in the country and perhaps in the subcontinent and this part of Southeast Asia, where I feel the Government of India can with confidence go forward and try to tackle and settle the entir question of our dispute with Pakistan and also....

14 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: The time let for your party was eight minutes. I will allow you two more minutes to wind up.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The general time was extended. So we will get part of that extended time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Out of that extended time, some time may be given to him. Kerala has no legislature.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस बढ़े हुए टाईम का हम लोगों को भी कुछ हिस्सा मिलेगा ।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Kerala is under the charge of the Central Government and so I should get a few minutes to deal with a few problems of Kerala.

Mr. Chairman: Eight minutes were left to your party. I can give you two more minutes to wind up. Carry on.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Yes, Sir. The Planning Minister is also very busy discussing with his colleague the family planning problems because both happen to deal with this problem . . . (*Interruption*).

An hon. Member: They are engrossed.

Mr. Chairman: I would like to tell the hon. Ministers that hon. Members want the Ministers to listen to them.

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): Yes, Sir.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The Minister of Planning is here, and I would like to tell him that we were utterly disappointed at his performance the other day. He made an ivory-tower speech, leading us nowhere. I would like to touch on one of the points he made in his speech, and particularly one point which he made: he wanted not to snipe at foreign aid. We would like to tell him that nobody is interested in this sniping at foreign aid as such. The question is, when foreign aid is tied up with many other things, we should, and all of us indeed, should stand up against it boldly and with backbone. Our charge is this Government is very often not doing that. We are only against that particular matter. We are not against foreign aid as such. The latest example is this, and he knows also that the Government of the United States is trying to tell him and his government that "you convert your areas of cotton cultivation into food-producing areas and then you import cotton from the United States. We will give you cotton." All these things are there.

I do not have the time to go into these matters. But let him not try to mislead Parliament and the country by making a statement, by giving an impression that there are people in this country who are dead against any kind of foreign aid from any quarter. That is not our position.

Then, coming to my State of Kerala which is now under the charge of the

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

Central Government, I do not want to go into old stories, but....

Mr. Chairman: He need not repeat what has been said, and he may wind up now.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Yes, Sir. You are guiding us in a very helpful and constructive way. We want such Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I am really saying that, Sir. So much was covered during the debate on the Adjournment Motion, and so, I do not say anything now about food and the bungling of Shri Subramaniam. I will reserve my comments on that subject for the Kerala budget. But there are certain immediate questions which the Government should look into and take note of. The Home Minister should be told that in our State a number of NGOs have gone on strike; they are on strike at present in a district called Kottayam. There are charges and counter-charges and allegations and counter-allegations. I do not go into them. But I have an impression and many of us have an impression that in the Kerala Government which is led now by the bureaucracy—and it is hayday for them unfortunately in our State—there is a move to crush the organisation of the NGOs because for some time the NGOs are agitating for justice to be done to them as far as the Pay Commission report is concerned; a Pay Commission is there, and the NGOs want some changes in the report. There is a movement going on. They complain that their office-bearers are being victimised by f

sion and by taking disciplinary action in the district collectorate of Kottayam the NGOs are now on strike for the last five to six days. Our request to the Government is, if they think that they can meet such a situation by putting them down, by crushing them and by victimising them, then they are thoroughly mistaken. So, the Government should retrace their steps and try to settle the problem as soon as possible.

There is another point, with which I shall finish my speech. I do not know about your State and some other States, but in Kerala, there is a system prevailing, and that is, in the Government services, posts for backward communities have got to be reserved. This adviser government in Kerala, which is not responsible to anyone, at this time, even without waiting for one year, has come forward with a policy decision that that reservation should go as far as certain posts are concerned. I warn this government that they are creating unnecessary trouble. Why not they wait for at least one year? I am sure there will be a popular government in 1967 in Kerala. And if they are going to come forward with this change in policy—it is a policy matter and the communities are involved and the feelings are high—there may be an outbrust. So on this particular question, I would like the Government to take immediate steps.

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh (Bilaspur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is once again our pleasant duty to add our voice to the thanks being given to the President for delivering his Address. While doing this, I am acutely conscious of the difficulties, the trials and the tribulations of the year: the Chinese aggressions in the north, Pakistani fullfledged war in the Rann of Kutch, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan, the food problem, law and order situation, the state of scientific and technological training and teaching, the Tashkent declaration, and the cruellest blow, the passing away of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, a valiant son of India, who took his country to the highest pinnacle of glory and honour in war as well as in peace. A little reflection will show to the cruellest critic, what a man he was and what a performance he did.

You can look to the glorious annal of this big land and you will find that

there are various examples of greatness; but you will not find two things put together in one man; a cobination is very, very difficult. Lal Bahadur Shastri, by paying the supreme price of his life, has raised the standard of this country in the eyes of all the world—of reason, culture, honesty and chivalry. It will be a fitting memorial to sustain and nourish this little flame which has lit, and the path shown by him, in this era of darkness, violence, aggression and anarchy raging rampant in the world and bringing back sanity, decency, peace and plenty which are the dire needs of the suffering humanity.

While eulogizing the President in the last two years, I have invariably pleaded for the villages and the villagers. It is a sad commentary that in spite of tall talk, these two, the bedrock of stability of this country, have not been satisfied.

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : माननीय सदस्य पढ़ रहे हैं । इनका भाषण टेबल पर रखवा दीजिये ।

Mr. Chairman: He is consulting his notes.

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: I am a villager and I live in the village, and wherever I have tried—and I have tried very hard—I have failed in my own life like many others. For example,—this is an important point—the President has referred to this point at page 6 of his Address.

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : सभापति महोदय हाउस में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. He may continue.

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: On page 6, in the last paragraph, while condoling the loss of the great scientist and administrator, the late Dr. Bhabha, whose passing away is one of the greatest blows to science, particularly to nuclear science, mention is made of the world of science. It is said:

> "The modern world is made of science."

Since independence, the number of research organisations, research institutes of technology and universities has been growing rapidly. The CSIR, the Atomic Energy Commission, ICAR, ICMR, DRDO—Defence Research and Development Organisation—and RRDSO—Railway Research and Development Organisation are major employers of scientific personnel in their respective fields. The UGC, and international organisations like the Ford Foundation, the Rockfeller Foundation and US AID are also assisting in this programme along with the National Institute of Science. If you abdicate science, you walk with open eyes towards slavery. We cannot turn it into a game by taking sides and this make-believe game might cost us what we value most—the human element of our lives.

In spite of the tremendous increase in facilities and opportunities, and though Indians are not inherently inferior to those in the west intellectually, scientific work has been done only sporadically and to a very limited extent. There is a critical assessment, which I would like to quote:

> "Science and technology in India suffer from serious internal weaknesses, which unless remedied in time, may not permit them to play their proper role and may ever jeopardise the future of economic and social progress. Indian research suffers from a lack of quality and dependability . . . Indian scientists and their work would benefit greatly with better standards of personal and professional integrity."

This is a very important statement. The late Professor J. B. S. Haldane, the world-famous scientist, said:

> "We have many laboratories which produce very little work of

any value and use a lot of foreign exchange while training young men very badly."

There is undoubtedly a lot of frustration among young scientists. Being in the most creative period of life they are likely to do good work. Out of sheer frustration, several have accepted posts abroad and settled down. We cannot afford to lose our scientists. We must realise that research is not the product of good building, good laboratories, good equipment and appliances. It is the scientists, fired by enthusiasm working under the spell of curiosity and taking infinite pains, who do good research. This is done even in heart-rending conditions. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman: Objection is raised that you are reading your speech.

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: I am only referring to my notes.

Raman did this work in Bow Bazar in Calcutta; Ramanajam was working as clerk in the Madras Port Trust. They discovered radium. Curies were working in a shivering shack in Paris. Florey who discovered penicilin was working in Birmingham and Roentgen who discovered X-ray was working in Homburg. All these were working in ordinary laboratories and produced some of the most wonderful results in scientific research. What you need is a congenial atmosphere in which sincerity, respect for truth and frank criticism in appraisal of results prevail. But whatever the atmosphere, third-rate men cannot do first-rate scientific work.

Non-entities have become the directors now. The men at the top or the directors should not only be first-rate scientists but should command the respect of their colleagues. Though we have a few eminent men at the helm of some institutes, this is not true of the majority of the institutions. In some cases, non-entities have managed to get the top using their power of manipulation for which there is ample scope in this country.

The existence of selection committees is no safeguard, since the composition of these bodies can also be manipulated. Because of the high salaries and vast powers these posts carry, they have attracted fortune-hunters and careerists. This is one of the root causes of our troubles. This has started a chain reaction.

The man at the top enjoys wide administrative powers and privileges and commands considerable patronage in respect of new appointments, promotions, etc. He is automatically nominated to the committees of international bodies and receives invitation to attend international conferences and seminars. The careerist capitalises on all these. He has now just by virtue of occupying a gaddi become a scientist of international repute. The careerist makes others do something for him by dangling a carrot before them. The really capable research workers are disgusted and disillusioned and soon join the army of frustrated scientists.

A mediocre at the top dreads a first-rate man under him. What happens now has been effectively described by Prof. Parkinson. I quote:

> "If the head of an organisation is second rate, he will see to it that his immediate staff are all third-rate. They will in turn see to it that their subordinates are fourth-rate. There will soon be an actual competition on stupidity. people pretending to be even more brainless than they are."

In the end, while welcoming our new Prime Minister and offering her our whole-hearted support I appeal to her that attention may be given to villagers and villages. I plead with her to look to the base of the pyramid—the half a million villages where 82 per cent of population is subsisting from hand to mouth and pillar to post to provide 60 per cent of the national income in place of the present 35 per cent, by giving

them clean drinking water, a shelter over their head, roads and bridges, schools for children, dispensary—shafakhana and davakhana—and a Gandhi kuti in each unit of the village for moral and religious training. With these words, I support the motion of thanks.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagiri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, whether we sit on this side of the House or the other, we share equally in the problems which face the country and, whatever party we may belong to, whatever State we may belong to, we are equally concerned about the hardship and the sufferings which the majority of our people are facing today. We are also equally aware of the responsibility which all of us share in working towards the fulfilment of the hopes and aspirations of our people. Therefore, it is with this deep consciousness that one offers one's small contribution to this debate. And, while it is necessary to remember that what we say here and outside can cause despair and despondency, disturbance and agitation, we may also help to spread a ray of hope. This, Sir, is our responsibility, and despite what the hon. Members of the Opposition have said, I would tell them that people on this side of the House are not in any way unaware of their responsibilities, and whatever criticism we offer, I hope, we offer them with a view to constructive thinking and action and with the idea of taking this country along the road to prosperity and progress.

Yet, Sir, prosperity and progress are not gifts which fall from heaven. They come after a long and difficult evolutionary period in which the people of the country are active participants. Therefore, in all our thinking and our planning, and in our approach to our different problems, there is one significant fact that we must remember. The fact is that India has a population of 450 million people and that the population grows at the rate of one million a month. Sir, these 450 million people are our strength and also our capital. But, naturally, there are difficulties and problems, and because of this vast population, necessarily, the difficulties and problems are also equally vast and complex. Even when it comes to ensuring the basic requirements of life, the basic essentials of life, when it comes to our achieving a balance in our economy and our social development, the problems and difficulties are vast and complex. I do not, Sir, for a moment, wish to slur over mistakes and inadequacies. As always, I trust that we shall be as ready to derive benefit from the valuable contributions of the hon. Members of the Opposition, as they are to offer them. But I do wish to stress again the need to remember that by virtue of our massive population which had been submerged in poverty and ignorance for generations, we face gigantic problems which can be surmounted only by united and constructive effort.

Sir, the President's speech quite rightly refers to our main objective of higher production and also gives a high priority to agriculture. In his Address he says:

> "The high priority we are giving to agriculture is necessary not merely to ensure self-sufficiency in foodgrains, but also to enable us to increase our exports of agricultural and industrial products."

Yet, Sir, what do we find? We find that although 80 per cent of our people live in rural areas and that they contribute 48 per cent to our national income, the Third Plan investment in agriculture and irrigation was only 21.2 per cent, and the provisional Fourth Plan provides for an investment of 21.8 per cent or Rs. 3400 crores. As against this we find that private industry has an investment of Rs. 7,000 crores.

Now, I realise that there are certain difficulties because, naturally, agricultural investment has to be mostly

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

or wholly from government sources and private industry has investment from private sources and some from foreign investment. But when you look at what we have spent on food in foreign exchange over the last so many years, we find from the Reserve Bank of India Report that PL. 480 loans alone amounted to Rs. 1386 crores up to March, 1965 or half the total amount of assistance from the United States of America. Then, we find that last year we had to import six million tons and it came to about Rs. 300 crores. This year we plan to import 12 million tons and, therefore, I suppose it will be about Rs. 600 crores. The total utilised foreign assistance came to something like Rs. 3732 crores.

Now, every year, just for the servicing of these loans, I understand, the amount comes to something like Rs. 200 crores a year, and over the next Plan period Rs. 500 crores in repayment and Rs 600 crores in interest. That means in order to get ourselves going on loans we have to borrow money to pay back the interest on loans which we have already taken. It is not that I say we can do entirely without foreign assistance. In the past we have seen that even in the western countries a considerable amount of industrial development has been built up by foreign assistance. For instance, even the United States of America, between 1874 and 1897 had to take large amounts of foreign loans with the result that trade surpluses were not adequate to meet their servicing charges. We also find that Canada between 1900 and 1913 had phases of rapid industrial growth based on foreign assistance.

The question we have to consider is about (a) the utilisation of these loans, and (b) the price which we are required to pay for these foreign loans not in terms of money alone but in terms of other conditions which may or may not be in the national interest. While this of course, may be considered to be entirely a government decision, I do believe that the country at large also has to be taken into confidence as to what is the overall price that we are having to pay for these loans.

First of all, with regard to utilisation, how much of these loans actually percolate to the people? I know that most of these loans are utilised for building large industries. They are utilised also, for putting up industries in the private sector by utilisation of these loans for importing machinery etc. Therefore, by and large they do not percolate to the 400 million people of India who live in the villages. We are putting up a few dams there and we have also provided a little bit of fertiliser. But it is hardly adequate. The result is that a small section of the community, the rich section of the community, is deriving wholly the benefits of these loans. This imbalance unless we are able to change it, there will be, necessarily, discontent. Apart from that, if we do not concentrate enough on the agricultural section.—I do not mean in terms of material that is put in only —if we do not apply our mind to the development of agriculture, this country will not be able to march ahead. If agriculture does not progress, even your small-scale industries, jute, cotton, vegetable oil, all these things are going to be affected. The purchasing power of the country can only be the purchasing power of the people and that can be increased only if the income of the people, of the rural people, is increased. If the income of the people has to be increased, the production has to go up. If production has to go up, it is not only the material inputs that you have to put in, but you have to use your mind, have better organisation, better channeling of the produce, marketability, credit system and so on. Unless you do all this, you will neither increase the agricultural produce nor will you in any way improve the standard of living of these 400 million people who are living in the rural

areas and whose life depends upon agriculture.

It is said that if you do not have steel plants you will not be able to help agriculture. I agree. But at what cost? In the public sector we find that the Bokaro steel plant which was supposed to cost Rs. 340 crores is now estimated to cost about Rs. 1,150 crores. Why? Because your labour charges have gone up, your cost of production has gone up Basically, everything is related to agricultural production. If the food production does not go up, people will have more and more of currency but not enough produce.

With regard to the performance of the public sector projects, we find that while the cost goes up the performance comes down. For example, in the Hindustan Steel the cost of steel is Rs. 1,900 per ton whereas in Indian Iron and TISCO it is about Rs 1,000 per ton. The usual explanation is high cost of building, welfare activities for labour and all that sort of thing. Still, all that does not justify the selling price being almost twice as that in the private sector. If there is proper utilisation of capital, the cost will be much less. For instance, in the case of HMT we find that it is able to reap a profit of nearly 37 per cent.

What I want to say is that our economy is developing in an unbalanced way because all sectors of economy are inter-related. In our country the basic sector is the agricultural sector. If you are going to concentrate on sophisticated type of industries by completely neglecting agriculture, which is responsible for 50 per cent of our national production, which is giving employment or earning to three-fourth of the population, there will not only be economic imbalance but also social imbalance.

When we achieved independence we had an excellent team of administrators, theorists and a nucleus of industrialists. During this period all of them have grown in size and strength. As our industries and Government undertakings grow in size and number, it is necessary that we should have more industrialists and, if necessary, more bureaucrats and even more theoreticians.

Now we have a very strong link with the Western way of thinking. The West thinks much more in terms of its own requirements. Unfortunately, their thinking cannot be adapted to our conditions. While a large section of our community is still in the primary stage of social and economic development, we are trying to impose upon them the tertiary stage of industrial development which will cause imbalance as a result of which there will be discontentment and dissatisfaction, which you will not be able to solve by the import of machinery, foreign technicians and foreign loans available all over the world, because they do not reach the very founda tion and base of the entire population.

It is many years since I learnt theoretical economics and, thank goodness, I have forgotten most of what I had learnt. The theories that we learn from books are not as important as the things that we see with our own eyes. So, the first point that I would like to stress is that until we learn to see with our own eyes and until we learn to evolve patterns out of the requirements of the country, we cannot be on the road to progress and prosperity.

Every economic thinker has stressed the basic principle that the wealth of the country consists of material resources and human resources. It is the successful combination of these two resources that produces national wealth.

Our country is rich in natural resources but for generations the large majority of our people was submerged in ignorance, dejection and apathy.

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

It is only by organising and channelling their energy that we can revitalise them with the hope of a new life so that they will apply their energy and their minds in a way which will bring about higher productivity. So, if we are to activate and to channel the energies of our people, it is necessary that we apply our minds to the basic problem, which is agriculture and to the basic pattern of society, which is the rural society.

That is why I said that in all our thinking and our planning, the first problem that we have to consider and remember is the very large population in our country, 450 million people and how are going to get them together, consolidate them together and get them to work together. If for any reason we incur the loss of confidence or mistrust of our people, and I say this in all seriousness, I do not think that all the steel mills in the world, all the industries, all the factories and show-pieces that we are puting up are going to be of any use to us. With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) : चेयरमैन साहब, हाउस के सामने प्रेसिडेंट ने जो एड्रेस दिया है, उसके अन्दर देखा जाय तो मेरी राय यह है कि जो स्पीच दिया उस में ज्यादा और भी कुछ खुलासेवार होता, और ज्यादा स्पीच होता, जिससे उसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक्सप्लेनेशन हो, तो जरा ठीक होता ।

सभापति महोदय : श्री जाधव, आप आगे की सीट पर आज यें ।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : सभापति महोदय, यह जो राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण है, यह केवल आठ पेजिज का है । यह अगर और विस्तृत होता और खुलासेवार होता तो मैम्बर्ज को गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी वगैरह ज्यादा समझ में आता । खैर जो हो गया है वह ठीक हो गया है । इस चीज की तरफ ज्यादा ख्याल नहीं जाता है । लेकिन सब से जरूरी जो बात है वह यह है कि पालिसीज ठीक से निर्धारित हों और खाने पीने का जो जरूरतें हैं उनका पूरा-पूरा प्रबन्ध हो । आज देश के सामने अनाज का कठिन समस्या है । अनाज के बारे में महात्मा गांधी ने जो कुछ लिखा था पहले मैं आपका ध्यान उस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं । उन्होंने लिखा था

"War on the Food Front. Extracts from Gandhiji's writings and speeches, compiled by U. R. Rao.

> By realising that in times of scarcity those who have have to share with those who do not have, whether as individuals or States within the country."

कई लोग है जिनके पास खाने के लिए काफी है और कई दूसरे है जिनके पास कम है

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) सभापित महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

सभापति महोदय: घंटी बज रही है—कोरम हो गया है । माननीय सदस्य जारी रखें ।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : मैं यह कह रहा था कि किसी आदमी के पास ज्यादा है तो किसी के पास कम है । इस चीज को देखना तो सरकार के लिए मुश्किल है । लेकिन मुझ से पहले प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने एक दिन आधा घंटे की बहस में और आज भी शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन में इस सवाल को उठाया था और कहा था कि कुछ स्टेट्स हैं जहां अनाज काफी बड़ी मात्रा में पैदा हुआ है और दूसरे स्टेट्स हैं जो अनाज के लिए तरस

रही हैं । यह स्थिति देश में एक गवर्नमेंट होते हुए जब पैदा होती है तो इससे दुख होता है । इसमें किस का दोष है ? जिस किसी का भी दोष हो उसको ढूंढ निकालना सरकार का काम है, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का काम है । मैं रिक्वेस्ट करता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उस दोष को ढूंढ निकाले और उसको दुरुस्त करे ।

प्रेजीडेंट साहब ने अपने भाषण के पेज 3 पर कहा है :

"On account of the failure of monsoons, the production of foodgrains in 1965-66 is likely to be only 76 to 77 million tonnes, as against 88 million tonnes in the the previous year. The shortfall in the availability of foodgrains, as well as of fodder and water, has created serious scarcity conditions in many States, particularly in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh."

इस में महाराष्ट्र का उल्लेख किया गया है । उसके साथ-साथ पेज 4 पर यह कहा है :

"Measures have to be taken to ensure equitable distribution of the available supplies between State and State and man and man. Statutory rationing has been introduced in Calcutta, Madras, Coimbatore and Delhi."

जिस प्रान्त में आज अकाल की स्थिति है, अनाज नहीं है और जिस प्रान्त में ज्यादा है, फालतू है, उस में से सरकार को निकालने का उपाय ढूंढना चाहिये और जहां नहीं है वहां भिजवाने का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये । ऐसी नीति अपनाई जानी चाहिये जिससे यह सिद्ध हो कि नीचे से ऊपर तक, कन्याकुमारी से हिमालय तक, और कलकत्ता से बम्बई तक हमारा देश एक है और सब लोगों को अनाज ठीक रीति से मिलता है । इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने का मेरी दृष्टि में एक ही उपाय है । जो लोग फ्री ट्रेड की बात करते हैं उसके मैं खिलाफ हूं । फ्री ट्रेड के माने यह हैं कि कुछ व्यापारी मुनाफा ज्यादा से ज्यादा कमाते चले जायें, होर्डिंग करते चले जायें । आज पंजाब में हालत यह है कि अनाज पड़ा हुआ है लेकिन व्यापारी उसको देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है । इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूं कि इसका एक ही उपाय है कि मोनोपली प्रोक्योरमेंट हो और जो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन है वह स्टेट करे । महाराष्ट्र स्टेट ने यही किया है । वहां पर जितना भी एक लिमिट के बाद सरप्लस अनाज है वह सरकार के पास आ जाएगा । वहां उसने यह किया है कि पांच एकड़ से नीचे कोई लेवी नहीं है । पांच से दस एकड़ जिन के पास है उन से सरप्लस का 60 परसेंट सरकार लेती है । दस से पंद्रह एकड़ जिन के पास है उन से सरप्लस अनाज का 65 परसेंट सरकार लेती है । 15 से 25 एकड़ जिन के पास है उन से 70 परसेंट लेती है, 25 से 40 एकड़ जिन के पास है उन से 80 परसेंट लेती है और 40 एकड़ एंड अबव वालों से 90 परसेंट लेती है । डेढ़ क्विंटल अपने लिए रखने के बाद बाकी जो अनाज है वह सरप्लस समझा जाता है । जो ग्राम सेवक है वह इस सब को एकाउंट करता है और वह जा कर कास्तकार को यह सब बताता है । मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक हर एक स्टेट इस तरह से नहीं करती है तब तक यह जो अनाज का प्राबलम है यह हल नहीं होगा ।

हमारी पापुलेशन बढ़ रही है । मैं समझता हूं कि उसके साथ-साथ अनाज की पैदावार भी बढ़ाने की हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिये । गवर्नमेंट ने एक पैम्फलेट निकाला है और उस में आबादी जो बढ़ रही है उसके आंकड़े दिये हैं । उस में बताया गया है कि 1951 में हमारी आबादी 361 मिलियन थी । 1961 में बढ़ कर वह 439 मिलियन हो गई । 1964

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

में 476 मिलियन हो गई । 1970 में वह 560 मिलियन हो जायेगी । 1 करोड़ 20 लाख हमारी आबादी हर साल बढ़ जाती है । बढ़ती हुई आबादी के लिए हमें अनाज की उपज बढ़ाने की भी जरूरत है । सरकार ने अंदाजा लगाया है कि 1970 में हमें 125 मिलियन टन अनाज की पैदावार होगी । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि 107 मिलियन टन तो लगेगा जैसा आप ने एकाउंट किया है और बताया है और 560 मिलियन की हमारी आबादी होगी और 18 मिलियन टन की हमें जानवरों और पोलटरी के लिए आवश्यकता होगी । तो यह जो 50 मिलियन का घाटा है यह कैसे पूरा होगा । ऐसा मालूम होता है कि अभी पंद्रह बीस साल तक हम अनाज के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हो सकते हैं । अभी तक 2.7 मिलियन टन यदि हर साल ज्यादा उत्पादन हुआ है, दस मिलियन टन हर साल यदि पैदा होता तो कहा जा सकता था कि हम आत्मनिर्भर हो सकते हैं । यह जो अतिरिक्त उत्पादन करना है इसके लिए कोई ठोस प्रोग्राम हमें बनाना होगा । जहां पर इरिगेशन फैसिलीटीज नहीं हैं वहां इसका इंतजाम करना होगा और जिस किसी जमीन का भी उत्पादन के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है उसको हमें उत्पादन के लिए इस्तेमाल में लाना होगा । ज्यादा से ज्यादा जमीन को काश्तकारी के लिए तैयार हमें करना होगा और ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियतें हमें किसानों को देनी होंगी । अगर आप हर साल दस मिलियन टन का लक्ष्य अब रखें और इसको प्राप्त करें तब तो आप 126 मिलियन टन के लक्ष्य को 1970 में प्राप्त कर सकेंगे अन्यथा नहीं ।

दूसरी विनती मेरी यह है कि काश्तकार को पढ़ाने समझाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । उसको फैसिलिटीज देने की जरूरत है । फैसिलिटीज का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए वह तैयार है ।

सैल्फ हैल्प पर हमें ज्यादा जोर देना होगा । जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता है तब तक कोई लाभ नहीं होगा । जानसन साहब ने जो कुछ कहा था वह मैं आप को पढ़ कर बतलाना चाहता हूं :

> "Johnson urges all nations to join campaign. The key to victory is self-help. Expanded food shipments to countries where food needs are growing and self-help efforts are under way."

अमरीका उन्हीं देशों को अनाज देना चाहता है जोकि अपने पांवों पर खुद खड़ा होने की कोशिश करेंगे । अमरीका का प्रोग्राम यह है कि जो देश खुद ज्यादा प्रयत्न करते हैं उनके लिए उसके दिल में रहम है और मान है । अपने देश का मान बनाये रखने के लिए क्या गर्ज है उस डिटेल में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूं । लेकिन मैं विनती करता हूं कि सरकार ने जो प्रोग्राम तय किया है उसको इम्प्लेमेंट करने का जो ढांचा है उस ढांचे को ठीक रीति से काम में लाये और स्कीम्ज को अच्छी तरह से अपर में लाये । वह ढांचा ऐसा होना चाहिये जो संतोषजनक रीति से काम को करने की स्थिति में हो । जो शुगर फैक्टरीज हैं वहां काफी शक्कर पड़ी हुई है और उसका उठाना नहीं हो रहा है । हमारे महाराष्ट्र में कई शक्कर कारखानों के करोड़ों रुपये की शक्कर जो मिलों में पड़ी हुई है उसकी पूंजी वहां अटक गई है और उसका इंटरेस्ट पड़ रहा है । जयपुर कांग्रेस में मेरे यू० पी० के मित्र बतलाते थे कि वहां पर खांडसारी का काफी स्टाक जमा है और उसे सरकार लेती नहीं है । वह रिलीज नहीं होता है ।

जहां तक औद्योगिक परिस्थिति का ताल्लुक है उसके बारे में रिपोर्ट है कि कई

मिलें देश में बंद पड़ी हैं। इन मिलों के बन्द होने के फलस्वरूप 20,000 वर्कर्स बेकार हैं। हमारे शहर में शोलापुर स्पिनिंग एंड वीविंग मिल बंद पड़ी हुई है। उसके कारण 4, 5 हजार वर्कर्स बेकार हैं और चूंकि काम मिलना मुश्किल है इसलिए उन के परिवार वालों को काफ़ी मुश्किल है। उन्होंने सत्याग्रह किया, गवर्नमेंट के दफ्तर के सामने भी सत्याग्रह किया लेकिन कुछ नहीं होता। आज जबकि देश में इमरजेंसी चल रही है तो प्रोडक्शन देश का बढ़ना चाहिए था। लेकिन यह जो मिलें बंद हो जाती हैं, लोग बेकार रहते हैं, तो उस शक्ति का उपयोग पूरे तौर पर नहीं हो पाता है। मेरी विनती यह है कि सरकार इस शोलापुर मिल के तुरन्त खोले जाने के बारे में विचार करे और गवर्नमेंट उसके लिए कुछ न कुछ हल अवश्य निकाले।

हमारे शोलापुर शहर में और जिले में हैंडलूम्स बहुत अधिक हैं। 200 लाख के करीब लोग इन हैंडलूम्स का काम करते हैं। इनके एक शिष्टमंडल ने सरकार के पास एक आवेदन भेजा है और प्रार्थना की है कि यह साड़ी और धोती का काम उनके लिए अलग रख दिया जाय जिससे उनका ठीक तरीके से धंधा चले। जरूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार हैंडलूम की इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ावा दे, जो करोड़ आदमी आज इस धंधे में लगे हुए हैं और सरकार का यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि हर जगह पर उन को सहूलियत दे।

आज यह बड़े दुःख का विषय है कि हमारे देश में ऐसे फ्रीडम फाइटर्स अभी मौजूद हैं जिन्होंने कि भारत की स्वराज्य प्राप्ति के लिए पूर्व काल में संघर्ष किया, अनेकों कष्ट व यातनाएं सहीं और अपनी जानों तक की भी बाजी लगा दी थी, ऐसे कई लोग आज बेकार हैं और उनको गुजर बसर करने में मुश्किल दरपेश आ रही है। फ्रीडम फाइटर्स जिन्होंने कि जेल की यातनाएं सहीं और पुलिस की गोलियां ब्रिटिश शासन काल में झेलीं आज जब भारत स्वतंत्र हो गया है तो उनकी तरफ सरकार का देखना यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि कोई भी फ्रीडम फाइटर भले ही आज वह किसी भी पार्टी में क्यों न चला गया हो, अगर आज वह बेकार है, उसकी जीविका का साधन नहीं है तो सरकार को उसका इंतजाम करना चाहिए। सरकार उन की गिनती कराये कि देश में ऐसे कितने फ्रीडम फाइटर्स हैं जोकि आज दयनीय अवस्था में हैं जिनके कि भीख तक मांगने की नौबत आ गई बतलाई जाती है उनको सरकार अविलम्ब राहत प्रदान करे। इस स्वराज्य का लाभभोग करने वाले आज जो कई यहां पर मिनिस्टर्स और दूसरे लोग हैं उन्हें खास तौर से इसके बारे में ध्यान देकर कार्यवाही करना चाहिए और जिन लोगों के बलिदानों के कारण यह स्वराज्य देश को नसीब हुआ है आज अगर उनकी हालत खस्ता है तो सरकार को आगे बढ़ कर उन्हें हर तरह से राहत पहुंचाने का यत्न करना चाहिए। जैसे स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने विदर्भ के एक जोगी जिन्होंने कि स्वराज्य के लिए बलिदान किया था उनको सहायता भेजी और अखबारों से मालूम होता है कि स्वातंत्र्य वीर सावरकर जोकि पिछले काफी अर्से से मृत्यु शैय्या पर पड़े हुए थे और जिनका कि अब स्वर्गवास हो गया है, उन्हें भी 1000 रुपये भेजे गये थे। आंध्र के बारे में मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि वहां हर एक ऐसे लोगों को जोकि बेकार हैं उन को 5 एकड़ या 10 एकड़ जमीन दी है। महाराष्ट्र में किसी को 200, किसी को 250 तो किसी को हजार दिया है। अभी उन्होंने एक कानून निकाला है कि 60 वर्ष के बाद उन को पचास रुपये पेंशन मिले। मेरी राय है कि सारा प्रोग्राम सहायता पहुंचाने का खुद सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए। उसे यह गिनती करनी चाहिए कि सारे देश में ऐसे कितने फ्रीडम फाइटर्स हैं उन की वह गिनती करे और इस बात का प्रबन्ध करे ताकि वह भूखों न मरें, वह स्वातंत्र्य युद्ध के सिपाही रास्ते पर इस तरह से भीख मांगते

[श्री तुलसीदास जाधव]

का मजदूर न हों। मैं ने एक जमाने में देखा कि गांधी जी की बहन रास्ते में पापड़ बेच कर अपनी जिन्दगी बसर करती थीं। जब यह चीज सामने आई तो उनका भी इंतजाम किया गया। अभी भी एक अच्छी बात हुई है कि शास्त्री जी जब देश की शान्ति और उन्नति के लिए गुजर गये तो उनके परिवार वालों के लिए भारत सरकार ने जो व्यवस्था की है पेंशन आदि की वह स्तुत्य है। उसी प्रकार से देश में जितने फ्रीडम फाइटर्स हैं और आज बेकार हैं उन को सरकार को सहायता प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

जहां तक इस डी० आई० आर० का सम्बन्ध है इसे हटा देना चाहिए। आज देश में शान्ति की हवा है इसलिए यह कानून निकाल देना और भी जरूरी हो जाता है। इस कानून को रखने की आज कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

ताशकंद करार के बारे में मेरी राय है कि शास्त्री जी ने बड़ा अच्छा काम किया है और जो काम 18 वर्ष में नहीं हुआ वह उन्होंने चंद दिन में ही वहां पूरा कर दिया। जिस तरह से भगवत गीता के 18 अध्याय हैं और और 18 दिन वह युद्ध चलता रहा और जैसे युद्ध की बाबत कृष्ण भगवान ने तय किया और उसका परिणाम सब के सामने आया उसी रीति से भारत और पाकिस्तान ने जो आपस में एक मैत्री स्थापित की है उसके लिए शास्त्री जी के हम सब आभारी हैं।

शास्त्री जी ने जय जवान कहा था तो वह तो उनका काम पूरा हो गया। अब जहां तक जय किसान की बात है अगर किसान की भी जय का काम पूरा करना है तो श्रीमती इन्दिरा जी की सरकार को काश्तकारों को अधिक से अधिक प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करना होगा।

आज प्रान्तों में कई झगड़े हैं। मेरे भाई स्वामी जी ने कल कृष्णा, गोदावरी के झगड़े के बारे में जिक्र किया था। खाली एक महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर के बीच बेलगांव, कारवार, निपाणी में इस समस्या को लेकर थोड़ा झगड़ा है जिसे कि दोनों मिल कर और बैठ कर तय कर सकते हैं। मेरी विनती यह है कि इस तरह के छोटे छोटे झगड़ों के लिए प्रान्तों के अन्दर एक कटुता नहीं आनी चाहिए और उसको तुरन्त सेंट्रल

14.55 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

गवर्नमेंट को हल कर लेना चाहिए। कृष्णा गोदावरी, महाराष्ट्र में से निकलती और बहती हैं, इसलिए कृष्णा गोदावरी का जो पानी है वह महाराष्ट्र को मिलना ही चाहिए और उसका जो न्यायोचित हिस्सा है वह तुरन्त उसे दे दिया जाय। इसी तरह महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर के बीच जैसे बेलगांव और कारवार का झगड़ा है वह मिटा दिया जाय और जिसका जो न्यायोचित हिस्सा है वह उसे दिला दिया जाय। गोवा और मैसूर दोनों को मिला दिया जाय ऐसा मेरा कहना नहीं है।

करप्शन की एक आखिरी बात कह कर मैं बैठ जाता हूं। करप्शन की व्याधि देश-व्यापी है और वह समाज में ऊपर से नीचे तक विद्यमान है। आम के पेड़ में जैसे कोई नीचे से एक कीड़ा चला जाता है और वह सारा पेड़ झड़ जाता है और सूख जाता है उसी तरह से यह करप्शन देश और समाज के हर वर्ग में विद्यमान है। ऊपर से लेकर ग्रामसेवक तक यह भ्रष्टाचार मौजूद है। शास्त्री जी ने इस सम्बन्ध में देशवासियों के सामने एक अपना आदर्श रखा था। उन्होंने निहायत सादगी और संयम का जीवन व्यतीत किया। न उन्होंने अपने लिए कोई मकान बनाया और न ही कोई खेती बाड़ी और जायदाद आदि खड़ी की। महात्मा गांधी को अपना आदर्श बना कर उसके अनुरूप ही उन्होंने

आचरण किया । अगर उस तरीके से दूसरे शासक वर्ग के लोग भी चलें तो देश में एक बड़ा स्वस्थ वातावरण निर्मित हो सकता है । यह करप्शन देश से इस तरह से पूरी तरह मिट जाय कि जैसे आज हमारी इस पार्लियामेंट में करप्शन को लेकर चर्चा की जाती है और एक सुबहे के आधार पर प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं, किन्हीं मंत्री को लेकर सुबहे के आधार पर सवाल जवाब यहां हाउस में किये जाते हैं वैसे सवाल करने का भी मौका न आये इस रीति से इस देश का काम चले ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य खत्म ही कर दें ।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : बस एक मिनट और ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री स० मो० बनर्जी ।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : मराठवाड़ा में टेलीफोन और टेलीग्राफ़ आफिस की तुरन्त व्यवस्था करने के लिए मेरी विनती है । बस इतना ही कहना था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप घंटी तो सुनते नहीं टेलीफोन चाहते हैं ।

14.59 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SUPREME COURT'S JUDGMENT ON A DIR DETENTION CASE IN KERALA—*Contd.*

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have already read the Notice.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Before the Home Minister replies, may I know how and why it is that, in spite of this notice having been of several day's standing, the Home Minister pereferred to make a statement in the other House earlier than here? This kind of thing is happening repeatedly and I do not know why.

Mr. Speaker: I got this notice only this morning.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We gave this notice just on the day when Chief Justice Gajendragadkar delivered his judgment. The notices were given almost simultaneously to both the Houses, but it was admitted there....

Mr. Speaker: Then that is not the fault of the Home Minister. It is my fault because I had not admitted that and, therefore, it could not be answered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Ministers treat this House with contempt.

Mr. Speaker: What the hon. member says has no justification. I am stating the facts as they are. I did not admit it and, therefore, there was no occasion for the Home Minister to make a statement. It was admitted in the other House and, therefore, the Home Minister had to make a statement there. When I found that, I thought that it was not fair that this House should not get the opportunity. Therefore, I have allowed it.

15 hrs.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): There also it was admitted on Thursday and I could not but make the statement on Friday. I was asked to make the statement at noon. I asked for permission to make it later.

Sir, Government have seen the judgment of the Supreme Court arising out of Writ Petition No. 136 of 1965 (G. Sadanandan Versus the State of Kerala and another) and have taken due note of the observations made by the court on the need to guard against excessive and indiscriminate use of powers under the Defence of India Laws by the executive, especially when, under the Proclamation of Emergency, some of the fundamental rights of citizens remain suspended. It is unnecessary for me to go into the facts of this particular case as they have been set out in detail in the judgment itself. We immediately called for the comments of the Kerala

[Shri Nanda]

Government which are awaited, and if a particular public servant is found to have acted malafides, suitable action will certainly be taken against him. I am sure, however, that the main intention behind the calling attention notice is to elicit an assurance from the Government that the caution administered by the Supreme Court is not lost sight of. This assurance I readily give. In fact, as the House knows, Government have had the justification of the Emergency and the use of Emergency powers under a continuing review in the light of information available to them of the nature and extent of external threat still facing the country. Whenever specific instances of executive action under the Defence of India Rules are adversely commented upon by Court either in regard to substance or procedure, the Central and State Governments invariably take note of such criticisms and issue suitable instructions to avoid recurrence of similar lapses in future. Very recently, I have made, jointly with some Chief Ministers who were in Delhi, a further detailed review of the use of Defence of India Rules. It has now been decided that recourse should be had to the powers of preventive detention and prosecution under those rules only for the strictly limited purposes of national security, that is the defence of India, civil defence and efficient conduct of military operations.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Hundreds of persons are being arrested under D.I.R. in West Bengal. What is the meaning of this?

Shri Nanda: I may mention here some of the conclusions which follow from this decision and which have been communicated to the Chief Ministers:

(i) There should be no prosecution under the Defence of India Act and Rules for offences other than those connected with national security.

(ii) The freedom of the Press being an essential condition of proper functioning of democracy, editors, printers and publishers of newspapers should not be prosecuted even for offences connected with national security except on the recommendation of the appropriate Press Advisory Committee.

(iii) For controlling hoarding, black-marketing and other economic offences also, recourse should not be had to preventive detention under the Defence of India Rules. If preventive detention is considered absolutely necessary, use can be made of the provisions of the Preventive Detention Act which carry the safeguard of what in essence is judicial scrutiny.

(iv) The power of detention under rule 30 of the D.I.R. should not be used against *goondas* and other similar anti-social elements.

(v) A similar circumspection is necessary in prosecutions for activities connected with industrial disputes. In a broad sense, a large number of industries and services both in the public and the private sectors are concerned with or have a bearing on defence. Prosecutions under the Defence of India laws would, however, be appropriate only in a defence industry or service, and in exceptional circumstances.

Arising out of these conclusions, even for the limited use of the Defence of India Rules, the following procedural and other safeguards have been suggested:

(i) The power should be exercised only by the Central Gov-

ernment, the State Governments and the Administrators of Union Territories and not by any subordinate authorities. Should a grave situation arise in future in which the local authorities have to be enabled to take immediate action the powers can be redelegated.

(ii) Under sub-rule (9) of D.I. Rule 30A a detention order is required to be reviewed only at intervals of not more than six months. However, it is desirable that in practice a review should be made at intervals of three months.

(iii) In the review of detention orders under sub-rule (9) of the Defence of India Rule 30A a further element of objectivity may be introduced through the association with the review of one or more senior officers not concerned with the passing of the original order.

Government soon propose to examine the whole question in the overall context and in doing so, considerations such as those contained in the judgment of the Supreme Court and urged by the Members during the debate on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address will certainly be given weight. The House will, however, readily recognise that it is Government's paramount responsibility to safeguard national security and a careful assessment will have to be made of the military and political factors that may constitute a threat to national security. I need hardly assure the House that Government are conscious of the need to ensure the fundamental rights assured by the Constitution do not remain suspended for a longer period than is absolutely necessary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: All the political leaders, political parties and mass organisations are already demanding the end of Emergency and repeal of D.I.R. I want to know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to an appeal sent to the President and to the Prime Minister by 34 prominent citizens belonging to no particular creed, including the former Attorney General, three former Chief Justices, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Mr. R. K. Nehru and others requesting both of them to revoke the Emergency. They have said that already the face of our country has been tarnished enough because of Emergency.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member may ask his question now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question to the Prime Minister is whether such an appeal has been received by her and if so, what is her reaction—whether she is going to withdraw the Emergency and repeal the D.I.R.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): I have received a letter from Mr. Setalvad as well as a copy of the other document. I am sure the House will appreciate that these things cannot be done suddenly. The Home Minister has already stated that we are going to review this matter very very soon keeping in view all that has been said in this House and in the other House as well as by important members of public.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You declare it tomorrow and you will get an applause from the whole country.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Since the main question is the question of revocation of Emergency and renunciation of such weapons as Defence of India Rules, etc., and in view of very strong expressions of judicial disapproval of the way in which the Defence of India Rules are administered—as far as the judgment is concerned, there are such words as Police State being in germination in this country on account of this indefinite continuation of Emergency—do I take it that Government is

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

seriously examining the question of revocation of the Emergency with all its implications and not merely taking shelter behind the kind of thing the Home Minister has told us which implies that the Defence of India Rules with all the stringencies would continue to be applied in the case of detention of people without trial for allegedly political reasons? If the question of national security is paramount in the minds of Government, I would like to know how it is that so many hundreds of political workers, including Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies, are kept in jail without trial when not even one instance of a charge of treachery to the country in any shape or form has been decided in a court of law. That being so, I want to have a specific assurance from Government that they are considering seriously the revocation of the Emergency with all its implications and not merely dealin a footling little way with some modifications here and there, and that the question of the release of people who are for political reasons kept in detention without trial would be considered at once and without delay.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Immediately.

Shri Nanda: I am sure the hon. Member has followed what I have state here. It is very obvious that all the footling little things have been disposed of. As regards the cases which are not related to the security of the country we have said that these provisions hereafter will not be employed or will not be applied.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the persons arrested be released?

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether the revocation of DIR and the release of prisoners is being seriously considered.

Shri Nanda: Regarding that alone, my answer is that the question and the answer tally with each other. The question is whether this aspect is going to be scrutinised. The answer here is that we are going to have a scrutiny or a review in the overall context exactly of this aspect which the hon. Member is anxious about. . .

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): How is it that even today about 1500 people have been arrested and detained in West Bengal?

Shri Nanda .....The judgment which is the subject-matter of this calling-attention-notice contains also the mention of the fact that it is a rare case. So, one has not to draw the conclusion that it is the type of case which comes about every now and then.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I seek your protection . . .

Mr. Speaker: Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I seek your protection? . .

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. M. Banerjee should not speak sitting. I have called Shri Yashpal Singh.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : पाकिस्तान के साथ बैठकर हमने ताशकंद में समझौता किया कर लिया । चीन ने हमारी 38,000 मुरब्बा मील भूमि पर अधिकार कर लिया और सरकार उसको क्लेम नहीं करती है । थागला रिज में नीचे उतर कर जब चीनी फौज आती है तब सरकार कहती है कि आक्रमण चीन ने कर लिया है । कैलाश मानसरोवर पर हमारा कोई क्लेम नहीं है । ऐसी अवस्था में इस एमरजेंसी का क्या मतलब है और इसको कायम रखने का क्या मतलब है ?

श्री नन्दा : मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि कोई खास जवाब देने की बात मेरे लिए रहती है ।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The Home Minister was referring to a conference

of Chief Ministers in Delhi. He has said also that the authorities down below in the States have been asked to review the cases perhaps in three months' time. But may I know from him why even after the Chief Ministers' Conference, hundreds and thousands of people today or yesterday or the day before yesterday have been arrested under the DIR, in spite of the decision that the ordinary law should be used, and why in the Punjab and West Bengal, hundreds of persons are in jail? I know Sir, that you allow only one question; so, kindly excuse me for asking parts of the question in a different way.

The Central Government took a political decision to arrest in 1964 hundreds of communist leaders and they are still in prison on the basis of that decision taken by Shri Nanda. In the other House he said and he implied that they were enemies of the nation, which, according to me, is an absurd statement. What is the meaning in asking the authorities down below to review these cases from time to time, when a political decision at the top level in Delhi was taken by Shri Nanda and the Central Government? How could the authorities down below release them? I want to know whether all those prisoners would be released and a political decision at Delhi would be taken on that particular question.

Mr. Speaker: This question is the same as what was put by Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

Shri Nanda: Firstly, in regard to the term 'enemies of the nation', we were told that we had detained those people because they were opponents of a party. I said that they were people inimical to national interests...

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If that be so, why not try them in a court of law?

Shri Nanda: Otherwise they would not be detained.

An hon. Member: He cannot take a decision in that manner.

Shri Nanda: Regarding the decision that has been taken, it has been communicated to the States about three days ago, and therefore, it must have reached them; I am sure that they will take that fully into consideration and both in letter and in spirit it will be carried out.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: My question was specific. A decision was taken by the Central Government to arrest these people. How could the State Governments release them now without the order of the Home Minister here or the Central Government? I would like to know whether he has given them that order.

Shri Nanda: A decision was not taken regarding the arrest or detention of any individual. It was a question of the assessment of the kind of threat which the country was facing and that was what had been considered in conjunction with the Chief Ministers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise on a point of order....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should not get impatient.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): May I know whether the detenus arrested in Kerala have been provided with subsistence allowance, and if not, whether the Home Minister will consider the question of giving them subsistence allowance immediately?

Shri Nanda: Yes, it has been given in a number of cases.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: It has been given only in 50 per cent of the cases.

Shri Nanda: Afterwards there has been a revision of the rules etc. and the conditions pertaining to detention, and a liberalisation has been done on a large scale.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Do we take it, on a clarification of the Home Minister's answer that the recent

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

arrests in West Bengal in particular to which reference has been made, have been conducted outside of the ambit of Government's intentions and that those arrested are going to be released as a result of Government's intervention in this matter?

Shri Nanda: It depends upon what kind of offence has been committed.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): May we have a clarification, arising out of his answer?

Mr. Speaker: My difficulty is this. I can call only those Members who have signed the notice.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I know that. The question has been put already. I am only asking for a clarification. Have directives been issued by the Home Minister to all the State Governments immediately to withdraw the orders and lift any orders against persons who have been detained for reasons other than the security of the State?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether in pursuance of this policy any instructions have been issued to all the State Governments?

Shri Nanda: I have written a letter to all the States conveying the intentions of Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You should protect us, Sir....

Dr. Ranen Sen: Does it mean that West Bengal has not accepted the Home Minister's instructions?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I seek your protection.

Mr. Speaker: I must tell Shri S. M. Banerjee that he should not speak sitting again and again. That is not the procedure to be followed in Parliament; the procedure is that hon. Members should rise and try to catch my eye. But I find that the hon. Member stands up and speaks whatever he likes and goes on as long as he likes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I simply wanted your permission. I was only trying to catch your eye.

Mr. Speaker: Now, let him say what he wants.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only wanted to get one clarification. The Home Minister has stated that the judgment of the Supreme Court and the other things flowing from it would be taken into consideration. What I would like to point out is this. Even after the pronouncements of many High Courts such as the Allahabad High Court, the Punjab High Court...

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: And the Bombay High Court.

Shri S. M. Banerjee:.....and the Bombay High Court unconditionally to release those persons and even after it had been declared that the arrests were *mala fide* and they were with *mala fide* intentions and they were illegal and the persons were released in December, they had again been arrested in February. So, what is the use of the hon. Minister's saying that such arrests will be unusual?

Mr. Speaker: How can I ask him to reply to this? It is for Government to decide.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let him answer that question.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Shinkre.

15.20 hrs.

MOTION ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*contd.*

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): John Fitzgerald Kennedy, the late-lamented President of the USA, whose memory even we in India so very much

cherish, once said, or perhaps repeatedly said that the only way to deal with problems was to try to settle them . . . (*Laughter*).

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is not putting a question on the calling-attention-notice, but he is participating in the debate.

Shri Shinkre: This great saying and statement of the late President of the USA should be kept in letters of gold—which we do not have here but—at least in letters of steel and kept in front of every Minister of this Government and the Ministers of the Governments of our States, because the worst malady that this Government and the Governments at the State level suffer from in this country is only one, namely procrastination. The late Prime Minister of ours, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru used to say that when the problems became too acute, if you would allow them some time, they would solve themselves. This is exactly the opposite of what Mr. Kennedy with his completely elementary judgment of things and realities of life, had said. If we just take under review the years . . . (*Laughter*).

I do not know why this laughter should be there.

Mr. Speaker: Nor do I; he is not putting any question on the calling-attention-notice, but he is participating in the debate on the President's Address.

Shri Shinkre: They are not used to serious tasks and to serious speeches; they just want trifle-making all the time and thereby kill the time of the House.

Mr. Speaker: He is not asking a question on the calling-attention-notice, but he is participating in the debate.

Shri Shinkre: It is more than ten years now since in every possible manner, in every possible occasion, in the election, the people of the border areas in the Belgaum and Karwar districts between Mysore and Maharashtra have demonstrated that they are not satisfied with the present arrangements and are not happy with what is presently obtaining regarding their political status. Yet this Government does not want to take any notice of this state of affairs there. I do not mean to say that Government should immediately say that Belgaum and Karwar should go to Maharashtra. But if they do not want that, let them say it very clearly and in positive terms. But what do they do? Sometime they leave a big gap. They leave it to time. When the situation becomes too acute, then some Minister of Government, specially Shri Nanda, will make a statement assuring the people that within six months 'I will settle this'. For six months people keep quiet. But then just like his earlier assurance when he took over as Home Minister that within two years he would end corruption in the country and his subsequent attitude when an attempt was made to add an addendum to that statement that he had this in mind and not that, just like that he tries to get clear of that commitment. The same thing has happened in regard to this border dispute also.

Regarding the future of Goa, why do the Government not say today something positive about the political future of Goa? The late Shri Nehru had some idea of his own regarding what Goans want. He based his view on what a few suit-and-tie-wallahs may have told him that the Goans are a distinct community, they have a personality of their own and it is better not to mix it or merge it with the adjoining State. But after the first-ever held general election, the people of Goa have convincingly shown that they want to merge with Maharashtra. Yet no decision comes from this Government. There is no reference to it in the President's Address. Why do the Government delay too long a decision on this matter? Do they expect a reversal of the

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trend? Somebody may say that I am indulging in wishful thinking, but I think the writing on the wall is clear and next year is going to be a very decisive year as far as they are concerned and as far as the country is concerned.

Then again, what has happened regarding such a simple thing like prohibition? They meet again, and decide, what? To postpone a decision. The time is not considered ripe for a decision. After some time, after a month or two, they will meet and consider the issue.

We see the same indecision in regard to the Punjabi Suba question. In today's papers, there is a statement by Sant Fateh Singh that he is not prepared to wait even for a month. If some action is taken, they feel the pinch and will do something, not because they are convinced of the merits of the case, not because they have realised the problem or its political implications but because they wish to avoid as far as possible something more tragic happening. For every issue to be settled, they want some heads broken, some innocent lives lost. Then only they realise the pressing need to take some decision and go ahead.

Unfortunately, the Minister of Planning, who is now the wizard of Government to save it from its economic predicament, is not here; otherwise, I would have liked to ask him some very minor questions. Speaking in the House the other day, he was delivering some sort of a homily or sermon to primary school children. He tried to make out a case that the uppermost need of the country today is savings, to increase the savings and build up surplus which could help us go ahead with our developmental programmes. But I want to ask the Minister of Planning a few questions. Does he know that in the last 16-17 years, Central Government revenue—leave out the revenue of the Governments in the States—has gone up something like 8-10 times? Does he know, for instance, that governmental expenditure has expanded in geometrical progression while income has risen only in arithmetical progression? That means, the more income they have, the more they try to spend. Under these circumstances, where will there be any saving? If they really mean to save, this is not the way to go about it. Government must set a clear-cut example themselves and show how to save. They must show that we are going to save more and more so that the surplus may be utilised afterwards for expansion programmes. Not only do Government not do that, but the moment they tap a new source of income, they immediately think of a new expenditure. The bureaucratic and administrative expenditure is going to such an extent that I do not think we have left any more resources to lay hands on. Our fiscal policy and taxation have reached the saturation point. The only way out for Government is to make a concerted effort and say 'This is the ceiling for government expenditure; it would not under any circumstances exceed that'. If they practise that and show up some saving, then Government can preach to the people at large to make some saving. Even then I am very much doubtful whether the average citizen of the country has left any cushion to make any saving. There may be a few here and there who may be having more than they ought to have, but I do not think the people at large have any cushion left under the stringent economic conditions prevailing currently in the country. But if still Government want to say that there is some possibility of saving, Government have to set the example first. Austerity, like charity, should always begin at home.

Another problem, to which I would make a passing reference, is about the value of the rupee. It is the press that every day Government is being pressurised—nowadays that is not the

word used, it is 'advised'—to devalue the rupee. I as a layman—not as an economist—feel that there is a great need for devaluation of the rupee because this artificial value of the rupee is not going to help us. They say we are getting good money out of exports with this artificial value of the rupee. What I want to say is this. No foreign buyer pays us more than he wishes to pay or more than what he thinks it is reasonable to pay. So our exporters would get what the foreign buyers think reasonable to pay to us in their interest. That being so, most of our exporters are also very reluctant to export because they get so little money out of exports because of this artificial value of rupee presently maintained. Supposing they export $100 worth of goods, they get only Rs. 500, whereas if the rupee was devalued, they would get something like Rs. 800—900 for the same merchandise exported. Our local exporter is only concerned with what he gets against his exports; he is not concerned with what Government would get eventually against the export he makes, by way of foreign exchange.

So this artificial and unrealistic value of the rupee does not help our export as Government appear to be thinking. Although I am not an economist, as a layman I feel there is a case for devaluation of the rupee. What I want Government to do is not to stick to some dogmatic approach and continue what they have been doing because somebody in the economic affairs department of the Finance Ministry advised against devaluation. Please, for God's sake, study this problem, assess it, analyse it in all its implications, and if needs be, go ahead with devaluation. What I have said is what I came across after having talked to several business people who are interested and who know about the day-to-day life of the exporters of our country.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): They give only one side of the case.

Shri Shinkre: They may be giving one side of the case. Do you mean to say that this Government have taken in view all sides of the case? This Government also works on one side of the case, because somebody in the Economic Affairs or Finance Ministry has one side of the case, he presents it to the Finance Minister, and the Finance Minister sometimes takes it as the biblical word and goes ahead with that. Now that, after 17 or 18 years, we have seen that we are consistently failing in our economic process, why not have a change, take some major decisions regarding our financial and economic regeneration?

Regarding the Administrative Reforms Commission announced by the Government, there is no doubt that all the members whose names have been announced by the Government are worthy people and they deserve the highest consideration and respect of all the people not only in this House but from the country as a whole, both by their wisdom as well as their exalted abilities and qualities of mind and heart, but to my mind this Commission appears to be very much one-coloured. It ought to be slightly technicoloured. All the people who are forming this Administrative Reforms Commission at best known only what is happening or what has happened in countries with this Anglo-Saxon type of administration which has been copied by India blindly or otherwise. So, I would like that this Commission should include at least another Member who has had some experience of different set-ups. There are so many other countries. For example, there are several countries of Western Europe which have a different administrative set-up. One cannot say that countries like France or Germany or the northern countries of Norway and Sweden are ill-managed. First class administrations obtain in those countries. Even a small country like Denmark has perhaps the most excellent administration known to the world. It might be said that these are

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small countries and we cannot copy whatever statutes they might have for administrative purposes. I also do not say that we should copy them, but my specific suggestion is that we should add one Member to this Administrative Reforms Commission who knows about other administrative set-ups also, so that the Commission may also examine administrative patterns which obtain in those countries which are basically and radically different from the pattern obtaining in England, India or the Commonwealth countries, so that what they produce by way of a report is all-absorbing, and would help us to go ahead by shedding away all the defects which we have been suffering from hitherto.

STATEMENT RE. PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): With your permission, I would like to inform the House that our Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, has accepted the invitation of President Johnson to visit the United States of America.

Mrs. Gandhi will visit the United States for four days commencing from the 27th March.

This information I thought I should give to the hon. House because several questions had been asked in this House about the proposed visit and the probable date of our Prime Minister's visit to the United States of America.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Can we make a suggestion with your kind permission?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: You will recall that President Johnson, when he postponed the visit of the late Prime Minister Shastri, gave this reason that Congress was in session and therefore he was not free to meet the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: We should give our good wishes.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Please bear with me. This is a very difficult point.

The President of the United States gave the reason that Congress was in session for postponement of that visit. Now when our Parliament is sitting, we have been urging you and placing our point of view before you that this House should be treated with respect. Any foreign visit ought to take place after the session of Parliament. During the session of Parliament it would not be right for the Prime Minister to leave Parliament to itself and go for any talks, whatever may be their character. It is a question of postponing by one month or so. That is my humble suggestion.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: There ought not be a discussion over this.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I do not want any discussion.

I think we are grateful that Parliament has been kept informed of this, and has been given the precedence that it deserves.

We would also like to say that this is an important visit that our Prime Minister is making, and the House would like to give all its good wishes to her in the many tasks she would have to face there.

Mr. Speaker: Now, let us leave it here.

Shri A. S. Alva.

MOTION ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*contd.*

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the President, in his Address, has highlighted the important events of the year and has chalked out what the Government is going to do in future.

In the first place, he has rightly paid a compliment to our late Prime Minister who discharged his duties during the 18 months he was Prime Minister with firmness and tact and raised the prestige of our country. As a matter of fact, when our country was invaded he took the bold decision that it was our duty to see that the aggressor was repulsed, and he also taught the aggressor a lesson not to repeat such a thing in future. It was a strong action on his part, and the results have really justified it and shown that we are not behind anybody in defending our country. The compliment he has paid to our jawans who made it possible for us to raise our heads, was really a gracious one.

15.38 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE *in the Chair*]

But when the proper time came, he also thought that, living as we were by the side of Pakistan, there was no use in persisting in our efforts at mutual slaughter, and that if the climate was there, it was but proper that there should be a lasting peace. On account of that and the good offices of the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Kosygin, the Tashkent Agreement was drawn up. It is really a crowning glory of our late Prime Minister which has enhanced the prestige of our country. But unfortunately he did not return to his own land. That was really a tragedy in which the whole world lamented.

The President has also highlighted the difficulties which we are facing in the matter of food. Of course, various statements have been made that in foreign countries lots of people are feeling for us, they are collecting food for India, and our prestige has gone down. That certainly is not a correct view of the situation. As a matter of fact, India never begged for food. If other countries feel that any part of the world is short of food and if they try to do their best in collecting something and sending to us, it only shows how one country reacts to another. If there is flood or scarcity, it is the duty of any other country to rush succour; there is nothing derogatory in that. The Food Minister has told us that there is no question of our begging for food. We should not speak about imports with two voices. If we have not adequate food, we have to import. There is nothing wrong in it; we pay for it. The criticism against food imports is not justified. It is of course the duty of the Government to see that there is more production of foodgrains as well as equitable distribution. The zonal system was criticised; it has its defects and its advantages. We have also to realise that food is a State subject, it is not easy to have one central food policy without the concurrence of the States. Unfortunately now the surplus States dwindled their figures and say that they are deficit. We can understand that because they also have to face their own people who become restive if foodgrains move out. The central government should tell the States that it is the duty of the surplus ones to surrender to the deficit ones. After all, it is not only foodgrains; there are other things for which states have to depend upon one another. So, the States should confer among themselves and bring about uniformity of policy. The Food Minister has promised a review and I feel that larger zones would be self-sufficient and it is expected that everything will be all right. At the same time we have realised that there is a shortage of fertilisers and government has several schemes for this purpose. Recently a Japanese team

[Shri A. S. Alva]

went round the country and came to Mangalore also to find out if it could collaborate with the public sector or the private sector to start fertilizer factories. Government must take an early decision on entering into commercial agreements for collaboration for establishment of factories in the public or private sector. There should not be much distinction now because the nation lacks food and it is our duty to develop food production. The President also has correctly apprised Parliament that adequate assistance is also given to private industries. As far as the actual ryots are concerned, it is necessary that those who are growing grains must be given remunerative prices. Only this morning there was a question that foodgrains are rotting in Punjab. All the foodgrains were purchased by merchants at controlled rates; they want more prices now to sell them outside the State. That only shows how these ryots are made to part with their grains at cheap prices. Government should prevent this; otherwise it is difficult for the farmer to produce more foodgrains; they will change over to cash crops where they can easily make more money. Government must also control the prices of essential commodities. A committee has been appointed but the report has not yet come. Unless the prices of essential commodities are fixed, it will be difficult to fix only the price of foodgrains. The price of things go up enormously. Govermnent should see that as far as possible we start intensive agricultural production. It is said that in Japan production per acre is four times over; in China twice over. Why is it so low in India? Soil tests should be conducted on a large scale so that proper fertilisers could be used depending upon the nature of the soil at different places. Lot of justified criticism is levelled against the Government. The farmer should be initiated and told the correct kind of fertiliser to be used. The community development and extension schemes have not done the desired thing that they were expected to do. The extension officer and the village guide who come there come with an air of superiority as though the farmer knows nothing and go on lecturing; nobody is in a mind to listen to them. If they could convince the farmer about the necessity of modern implements or fertilisers, he will listen. Otherwise all this advice will be of no use. Government is trying to do their best to see that the farmers are rehabilitated. Cooperatives are coming forward to help them. I am sure the food situation will certainly improve and our expected target of 125 million tons by the end of the fourth Plan will not remain only on paper but also in practice.

With these words, I support the motion of thanks.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (अमरेली) : सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर पिछले कई दिनों से चर्चा चल रही है। बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कई बातों पर प्रकाश डाला है। मैं भी कुछ विषयों पर अपने विचार आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूं।

सब से गम्भीर आज जो समस्या है वह अन्न की समस्या है। इस समस्या के बारे में माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं। लगभग सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि हमारे देश में अन्न की जो कमी है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है, उसको किस तरह से टैकल किया जाए। प्रैजीडेंट साहब ने अपने एड्रेस में बताया है कि गवर्नमेंट कोशिश कर रही है कि इस समस्या को हल किया जाए। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि कोई चीज तो ऐसी होती है जो कुदरत हमारे लिए पैदा करती है और कोई ऐसी भी हो सकती है जो मैनमेड हो सकती है। आज

देश में अकाल है तो उसके लिए ड्राउट कंडीशंज किसी हद तक जिम्मेदार हैं। लेकिन सिर्फ अकाल ही उसके लिए जिम्मेवार नहीं है। कुछ हद तक यह मैन मेड स्केरसिटी भी है। केरल और बंगाल आदि स्टेट्स में जो हालत पैदा हुई है मैं समझती हूं कि उसके लिए आजकल जो पद्धति हमने चला रखी है, जोन पद्धति वह भी जिम्मेदार है। जब तक इस जोन पद्धति को खत्म नहीं किया जाता है तब तक कोई नतीजा नहीं निकल सकता है, ऐसा मैं मानती हूं।

राज्य सभा और लोक सभा दोनों सदनों में इस जोन पद्धति पर चर्चा हुई है। इसको समाप्त करने की मांग की गई है। लेकिन फिर भी सरकार यह कह रही है कि हम सोचेंगे, सोच रहे हैं, आइंदा इसके बारे में देखेंगे। आज सुबह भी क्वेश्चन आवर में कहा गया था कि पंजाब में गेहूं और चने के ढेर लगे हुए हैं उसको कहां ले जायें, कैसे ले जायें। गवर्नमैंट ने कहा कि वह इस बारे में सोच रही है कि कैसे उसका प्रोक्योरमैंट हो, कैसे डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हो। मैं समझती हूं कि इस सारे झंझट से निकलने का तरीका वही है जैसा कि अधिकतर माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि सब से पहले तो सरकार को इस जोन पद्धति को समाप्त कर देना चाहिये। इससे देश के कोने कोने में अन्न प्राप्त हो सकेगा। इसी तरह से गवर्नमैंट का ध्यान इस ओर भी जाना चाहिये कि देश में जो बेदिली पैदा हुई है इसको ले कर कि एक जगह पर तो इतना अनाज है कि कोई खाने वाला नहीं और दूसरी जगह जैसे केरल और बंगाल में स्थिति है कि अनाज नहीं मिलता है, चावल नहीं मिलता है, वह खत्म हो। गुजरात भी एक डिफिसिट स्टेट है। वहां चावल हम नहीं चाहते हैं क्योंकि चावल की केरल को जरूरत है। हमें वह मिलता भी नहीं है। लेकिन हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। आज आधा आउंस ही वहां दिया जाता है। वह "न" के बराबर है। लेकिन हमारा इससे कोई विरोध नहीं है। हमें यह देखना होगा कि देश में हालत क्या है। मैं समझती हूं कि जब तक देश में यह जो स्थिति है इसको ठीक नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक मामला ठीक होना बहुत मुश्किल है। लोग कह रहे हैं कि डी० आई० आर० को हटा लो। इसको आप हटायें या न हटायें लेकिन असली बात जो है जो बुनियादी बात है उसके बारे में यदि हम कुछ नहीं कर पायेंगे तो हालत सुधरना बहुत मुश्किल है। मैं चाहती हूं कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस जोन पद्धति को खत्म किया जाए। एक दिन भी आगे इसको चलाने से भारी नुकसान होगा।

यह अन्न की जो समस्या है यह कैसे पैदा हुई है यह भी हमें सोचना होगा। मैं नहीं कहती हूं कि हमने इस समस्या को हल करने की कोशिश नहीं की है। कोशिश तो हमने की है लेकिन जैसे करनी चाहिये थी और जितनी करनी चाहिये थी नहीं की है। आज भी वह नहीं हो रही है, यह मेरा कहना है। प्लानिंग हुआ है। लेकिन जिस तरह से वह हुआ है उसकी वजह से हम इस स्थिति पर पहुंच गए हैं। जो देश की सबसे बड़ी इंडस्ट्री है वह खेती है। खेती से ज्यादा से ज्यादा अन्न कैसे पैदा हम कर सकते हैं यह हमें देखना है। दूसरी जो बड़ी इंडस्ट्री है वह एनीमल हसबैंड्री की है जिस को हमने सबसे ज्यादा निग्लैक्ट किया है। इसको हमें निग्लैक्ट नहीं करना चाहिये था। लेकिन सबसे पहला जो किसी गवर्नमैंट का फर्ज होता है वह यह होता है कि वह अपनी आबादी को कुछ-कुछ खाने को दे उनके खाने का प्रबन्ध करे। यह सब से पहला किसी भी गवर्नमैंट का कर्तव्य है। उसका यह भी फर्ज है कि वह कपड़ा पहनने के लिए दे, रहने के लिए आवास का प्रबन्ध करे। लेकिन

[श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह]

इन दो पिछली चीजों का प्रबन्ध न हम कर सकें तो हर एक आदमी को खिला सकने की स्थिति में तो हम हों। अगर हम ऐसा नहीं करते हैं, अगर हम इसमें असफल होते हैं तो हमारी डेमोक्रेसी भी खतरे में पड़ सकती है। केरल में जो कुछ हुआ है वह सारे देश में भी हो सकता है। यह कोई पार्टी बाजी का सवाल नहीं है। यह सवाल नहीं है कि इसने किया है, या उसने किया है। जब लोग भूखे मरेंगे तो वे क्या करेंगे? इस वास्ते डेमोक्रेसी को कायम रखने के लिए भी यह जरूरी है कि हम लोगों के खाने पीने का प्रबन्ध करें। साथ ही साथ पैदावार कैसे बढ़ाई जाए, इसकी तरफ हमें सब से पहले ध्यान देना होगा। मैं तफसील में जाना नहीं चाहती हूं। सभी लोग जानते हैं कि ऐसा करने के लिए हमारे लिए क्या कुछ करना आवश्यक है। हमें जो हमारे प्लान है, उनको इस ढंग से बनाना होगा जिससे पैदावार बढ़ सके। आज बजट पेश होने जा रहा है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि प्लानिंग का जो ढांचा है अगर वह नहीं बदलेगा और साथ ही साथ हमारा जो सबसे बड़ा इंडस्ट्री है खेती, उसकी ओर हम वैसे ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं देंगे, तो हमारा काम नहीं चल सकेगा फिर चाहे बड़े-बड़े शहर बनाते चले जायें, बड़ी-बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज लगाते चले जायें और कहते चले जायें कि हमने रोजगार के साधन बढ़ाये हैं।

जहां तक रोजगार का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे पास बैंक लोग भी है जिसको हमने खत्म किया है और नए लोग भी रोजगार की तलाश में इधर-उधर मारे मारे फिर रहे है। आपने बेशक रोजगार के साधन पैदा किये हैं और कुछ लोगों को लगाया भी है काम में लेकिन फिर भी देश में बेकारों की संख्या बहुत भारी है। जिस तरह आज कारबां चल रहा है उसमें जो हालत आज है वह बनी रहेगी और हो सकता है कि वह और बिगड़ भी जाए। ऐसा करके आप देश में बेकारी का निवारण नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसलिये प्लानिंग का ढांचा बदलना पड़ेगा।

कोई भी स्वतंत्र देश हो, उसकी पहली जिम्मेवारी यह है कि लोगों को खिलाने का वह प्रबन्ध करे। हम पिछले अठारह साल में यह नहीं कर पाये हैं। इसके लिए कोई और जिम्मेवार नहीं है, हम जिम्मेवार है, सारी पार्लियामेंट जिम्मेवार है। जब-जब भी कोई प्लान हमारे सामने आया है, तब तक हमने उसको यूनैनीमस सपोर्ट अपना दिया है। स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने एक बार कहा था कि जिस तरह का हमारा अब तक ढांचा रहा है और जो अब भी चल रहा है उससे मुझे ऐसा महसूस होता है कि देश का काम नहीं बनेगा। हमें काश्तकारों पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए, जमीन पर, खेती पर सबसे पहले ध्यान देना चाहिए और उनके साथ-साथ छोटी-छोटी जो इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनको देहातों तक पहुंचाना चाहिये, पशुपालन के धंधे को बढ़ाना चाहिये, जहां-जहां लोग रहते हैं उन तक पहुंचाना चाहिए। देहातों में हमें कुछ न कुछ छोटी-छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज चालू करनी पड़ेंगी।

हम यह जो जोन पद्धति है इससे तंग आ गए हैं, इससे परेशान हो गए हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करती हूं कि जो अवधि आप बता रहे हैं कि मार्च में देखेंगे यह उचित नहीं है। देखना क्या है? मामला बिल्कुल क्लीयर है। जल्दी से जल्दी आप इसको खत्म करें।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने ताशकंद एग्रीमेंट का जिक्र किया है। मैं इस पर ज्यादा कहने की जरूरत नहीं समझती हूं। यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम हमने कर दिखाया है। हम में से कुछ है जिनकी नजर छोटी मोटी बातों पर जाती हैं। वह जानी चाहिये, यह मैं मानती हूं। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारी फौजों ने अपना खून बहाया है। हम सबके

दिल में दुख भी है । लेकिन यह कहना कि ताशकंद एग्रीमेंट हमने मजबूरी में किया बिल्कुल सही बात नहीं है । जो हम करना चाहते थे और जो हम लोगों को बतलाना चाहते थे वह यह है कि हमारा देश ऐसा है जो अहिंसा पर चलना चाहता है लेकिन अगर कोई मजबूर करे तो लाचार होकर हम शस्त्र भी उठा सकते हैं । लेकिन हम कभी दुनिया को यह बताना नहीं चाहते हैं कि हम हिंसा चाहते हैं । स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को मौका मिला तो तुरन्त उन्होंने एक ऐसी संधि की, तुरन्त एक ऐसा समझौता किया, जो कि मेरे ख्याल से दुनिया के इतिहास में स्वर्णाक्षरों में लिखा जाएगा और हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में एक बहुत बड़ा लैंडमार्क है । हमारे लेट प्राइम मिनिस्टर जो कर गए हैं, उनके अथक परिश्रम से जो हम प्राप्त किया है और जो एक अच्छा वातावरण बना है, उससे हमारे देश का प्रेस्टीज भी बढ़ा है और हमारा काम भी आगे बढ़ेगा । उस समझौते से दोनों देश आगे चलेंगे तो दोनों देशों का कल्याण होगा ।

16 hrs.

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि बहुत सी चीजें ऐसी होती हैं.... (घंटी बजने पर) टू मिनट्स सर,

प्रेसीडेन्ट साहब के एड्रेस में इसके बारे में बहुत जिक्र नहीं है कि कुछ लोगों के हाथ में इतना कंसैंट्रेशन आफ वेल्थ हो गया है और दूसरे लोग इतने ज्यादा तादाद में हैं कि उनका यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकती कि जीवन स्तर नीचे गया है लेकिन आज जो प्राइसेज इतनी हाई हैं और दिन पर दिन बढ़ रही हैं उसके मुकाबले में उनके जीवन का स्तर ऐसा है कि उनका जीव चलाना बहुत मुश्किल है । तो यह भी ऐसी बात है कि जिस पर गवर्नमेंट को बहुत जल्द से जल्द सोचना चाहिए और सोचना पड़ेगा । महालोनबीस कमेटी ने बहुत समय इस पर गंवाया है । फिर भी जो लोग देखते थे, लोगों के दिल में जो लगता था कि हमारे देश में कुछ लोगों के पास इतनी पूंजी हो गई है और कई लोग आज बहुत गरीबी में और बेकारी में जी ते हैं, तो माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, इसकी ओर भी गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूं कि इस मसले को हल करना ही पड़ेगा । वे यह कहते हैं कि हम सोशलिज्म लाना चाहते हैं । तो सोशलिज्म सबसे पहली बुनियादी चीज यही है कि जो देश की नेशनल वेल्थ हो उसका एक्विटेबिल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन होना चाहिए । यह आज की जो असमानता है उससे मेरे ख्याल में हमारे देश की डेमोक्रेसी को भी धक्का पहुंचेगा है । तो मैंने चन्द बातें यहां रखने की कोशिश की है । मैं आशा करती हूं कि जोन के लिए हमारी गवर्नमेंट जल्द से जल्द सोचेगी और हमारे देश को जो आफत है जो कुछ मैन मेड भी है, इसको जल्दी से जल्दी खत्म करके लोगों की परेशानी खत्म करेगी ।

Shri Linga Reddy (Chikballapur): Sir, I rise to extend my wholehearted support to the motion of thanks for the President's Address. The President's Address, coming as it does on the eve of the completion of the third plan and the commencement of the fourth plan, catalogues the very important achievements. There are achievements of the last year; I wish there were the achievements of the entire third plan covering all the five years.

There is reference to the sad demise of our beloved Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri. He was a great administrator, a great patriot, who sacrificed his life at the alter of his motherland. He was responsible for our achievement in war and in peace also his achievement is no less important. The Tashkent Declaration, for which he has been responsible, is a crowning success. It is a great landmark in the history of relations between Pakistan and India. It is the greatest harbinger of peace and tranquility between our two countries. May Lal Bahadur Shastri's soul rest in peace and the Tashkent Declaration bring everlasting peace between these two countries. The prestige of India has risen very high after

[Shri Linga Reddy]

the recent hostilities and achievement of peace. Our jawans have given a good account of themselves. Other countries were waiting for an opportunity to see India lowering its head, but that was not to be. We have been so magnificently successful both in war and in peace.

In our foreign policy of peaceful co-existence and non-alignment we have been very successful. The time has come when other countries are appreciating our policy to a very great extent. What we have achieved on the war front, we have to achieve on the food front also. It is very unfortunate that rains have failed throughout the country—north and south. Except in a few States, in the majority of States, there is a total failure of crops. In Mysore, wherefrom I come, the position is very grim and grave. Out of 21 districts, 15 districts have lost their crops entirely. Foodgrains have to be rushed to them and relief works have to be taken on a large scale. There is no drinking water either for the people or for the cattle. There is no fodder also for the cattle. No doubt foodgrains are being supplied now and then to the State which happens to be marginally deficit in food but they are not sufficient. The State Government is thinking of introducing rationing in Bangalore, KGF area and other important cities with more than 1 lakh population. Unfortunately the foodgrains sent by the Centre are not sufficient. They would require about 20,000 tonnes of rice every month. Our Food Minister has been kind enough to say that sufficient quantities of wheat will be sent, but with regard to rice, the same assurance was not forthcoming. It is very necessary that sufficient money and foodgrains should be rushed to the rescue of the State to supply foodgrains and start relief works in the famine-affected areas. Foodgrains are supplied informally now, and they are introducing informal rationing in some of the towns. But in rural areas, where the crops have failed entirely, only a few *pallas* of wheat are supplied. More fairprice shops have to be opened and sufficient foodgrains have to be supplied to them.

For food production, we have been so far paying attention only to major and medium irrigation schemes and not sufficient attention to minor irrigation. In Mysore, there are as many as 40,000 tanks. If works are taken up for repairing and restoring them, not only will it provide relief work for the unemployed people in the scarcity stricken areas, but they would be of great value irrigationally also for food production.

It is not possible to have medium and major irrigation projects alone in all places. Irrigation well programme can be very usefully taken up in these arid zones. As such money as possible should be made available for the irrigation well programme in these famine-stricken areas, so that they can be a source of relief work during the famine time and help in increasing food production also.

The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has given a report with regard to the use of irrigation potential created under the major irrigation works. Though heavy sums have been invested, with regard to bringing into fruition, with regard to bringing land under the plough, the irrigation potential that has been created under the medium and major irrigation programmes is very poor. It is very necessary that our food department should pay sufficient attention to this aspect of the matter.

With regard to famine relief, the Government on the last occasion had published a paper that committees are being set up at the Centre and also at the State level. No doubt, a cell has been set up here at the central level. But in the States also I wish some famine relief board or committee is set up so that it may

be in correspondence with the famine relief cell at the centre and the famine relief work may be co-ordinated.

With regard to food production programme also, at the centre we have a co-ordination board for agriculture and irrigation. But at the State level the food portfolio is in the hands of ordinary ministers and not in the hands of the Chief Minister. Though on a number of occasions suggestions are being made that the food portfolio should be handled here at the centre by the Prime Minister and in the States by the Chief Minister, that idea has not been paid sufficient attention at all. At the State level it is better that some co-ordination is brought about of the agriculture ministry, co-operation ministry and the community development ministry and the food portfolio is handled by the Chief Minister so that the agricultural production programme may be coordinated in an effective manner and more attention is paid to it.

With regard to the allocation of steel plant, though Hospet has been recommended by a committee set up by the Government of India sometime ago as the best place, no action has been taken on that. On the other hand, attention is diverted and some other place is being thought of. It is very necessary that the Central Government pays its earnest attention to this aspect of the matter and locates the steel plant at Hospet.

About railway lines, I have been urging time and again that the Bangalore-Chikballapur narrow gauge line which is now running at a loss may be converted into a metre or a broad gauge line. There is heavy traffic, it is a long route and it is in the arid zone. No action has been taken on that request. I request once again that the Government may pay sufficient attention to this aspect also.

My hon. friend, Shri Shinkre was saying that the Goa merger problem is there and all that. With regard to the Goa merger problem a decision has already been taken that for a ten-year period . . .

Shri Shinkre: Who says? Has it been declared in Parliament? The late Prime Minister said that they should decide it through elections in December.

Shri Linga Reddy: On that question, no less a person than the late Prime Minister had made a statement and, also, the Congress organisation had taken a decision that for a period of ten years the *status quo* would be maintained.

Shri Shinkre: They only take decisions to maintain *status quo*.

Shri Linga Reddy: With these words, Sir, I support the motion of thanks to the President for the Address that he delivered to both the Houses of Parliament.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे जो इस प्रेसिडेंट एड्रेस पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है उसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई देता हूं । इस एड्रेस में माननीय शास्त्री जी के प्रति प्रेसीडेन्ट साहब ने अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित की है । मैं उनका वर्कर रहा हूं और मैं जानता हूं कि वह मिडिल क्लास से आये थे । गरीबों के वह हमदर्द थे और सदैव उनको प्रोटेक्शन दिया और इस मुल्क को ऐसी पोजीशन में पहुंचा दिया । दो लफ्ज "गो एहेड" कह कर उन्होंने देश की आबरू को आसमान पर पहुंचा दिया । देश उनका ऋणी है और इस देश का बच्चा-बच्चा जब तक वह जिंदा रहेगा सदैव शास्त्री जी का याद रखेगा और प्रत्येक भारतवासी भगवक से यही प्रार्थना करता है कि परमात्मा उस आत्मा को शांति प्रदान करे ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : आज के भाषण को सुनने के लिए कोई कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर नहीं है ।

श्री शिव नारायण : कोई नहीं हैं तो क्या हुआ आप जो हैं ।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने प्रेसीडेंटल एड्रेस में हरिजनों की प्राबलम को टच नहीं किया है । आज हमारे देश में पिछले हजारों वर्षों से रेफ्यूजीज इस मुल्क में बसते हैं लेकिन उन के प्रति उन्होंने एक लफ्ज नहीं कहा । मुझे शिकायत है बात की कि आज हरिजन प्राबलम केवल कागजों पर ही है । मैं तो अपनी इस गवर्नमेंट से दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि आपने जितने एक्सट्रा डिपार्टमेंट खोल रक्खे हैं उन सबको खत्म कीजिये । यह हरिजन वैलफेयर, सोशल वैलफैयर और कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट यह सब डिपार्टमेंट्स आप माइनस कीजिये । यह आखिर किसलिए आपने बेकारों की फौज खड़ी कर रक्खी है ? इम्प्लायमेंट के नाम पर उन्हीं 20 परसेंट लोगों की परवरिश हो रही है बाकी 80 परसेंट लोग बड़ी मुसीबत की जिंदगी इस मुल्क में व्यतीत कर रहे हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं मान्यवर यह कहना चाहता हूं :—

"कहता बहुता मिले, गहता मिले न कोय"

जो कहों उस पर अमल करो जो कहा जाये उसको किया जाये । भगवान ने दो कान दिये हैं एक जबान दी है इसलिए दो बात सुनो और एक बात बोलो । इसलिए मैं इस गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह कान खोल कर सुने, जनता की आवाज को सुने और जो उसे करना चाहिए उसे वह करे भी ।

मैं आज इमरजेंसी के ऊपर कहना चाहता हूं । इमरजेंसी का एक पैम्फलेट हमारे सामने बंटा है । मैं ने उसे पढ़ा हुआ है लेकिन मैं आज इस गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप कम्युनिस्टों के साथ रियायत क्यों करते है । वामपंथी कम्युनिस्ट्स आज देश में मौजूद हैं जन्होंने कि इस देश को उखाड़ फेंकने का षड़यन्त्र रचा, इस कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट को, इस नेहरू सरकार को, शास्त्री सरकार को आज इस इन्दिरा की सरकार को उखाड़ फेंकने का षड़ यन्त्र वे लोग कर रहे हैं । अगर सरकार इस चीज की गम्भीरता को नहीं समझती है और समय रहते चेत कर आवश्यक कदम नहीं उठाती है तो फिर सरकार जाने और उसका काम जाने बाकी मैंने इसे अपनी ड्यूटी समझा कि मौजूदा स्थिति से अपनी सरकार को आगाह कर दूं ।

हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस हाउस में ऐलान किया था कि दो वर्ष में हम देश से करप्शन को निकाल देंगे । उन्होंने उसके लिए जो अथक प्रयत्न किया और जिस हिम्मत का सबूत दिया उसके लिए मैं उनकी सराहना करता हूं । लेकिन मैं आज चैलेंज के साथ यह बात कहना चाहता हूं कि उनकी एक्जीक्यूटिव में किसी ने उनका समर्थन नहीं किया । होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने बड़ी हिम्मत के साथ कहा कि हम करप्शन को रूट आउट करेंगे लेकिन अफसरों ने उनके साथ कोआपरेट नहीं किया । मैं इस बारे में अपने होम मिनिस्टर नन्दा साहब का समर्थन करता हूं । मान्यवर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह इमरजेंसी रहनी चाहिए यह हटनी नहीं चाहिए । जब तक यह चीन का खतरा समाप्त न हो जाये तब तक इमरजेंसी कायम रक्खी जाये । मैं सारे अपोजीशन को जवाब देना चाहता हूं । मैं आज श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती को जवाब देते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में आज के दिन कोई भी पुलिस अफसर इतना निर्दयी नहीं है कि वह अपनी बंदूक लेकर 10 वर्ष के बच्चे की छाती पर गोली मार देगा, ऐसा हमारा कोई भी पुलिस अफसर नहीं कर सकता है । बंगाल में अभी जो उसे गोली लगी थी वह पिछवाड़े से लगी थी । सरकार ने भी इसका पूरा पता लगाया है और उसे संतोष हो गया है कि ऐसा कुछ नहीं हुआ है जैसा कि श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती

ने आरोप लगाया था । वह इस तरह से चीख चीख कर कह रहीं थीं मानों सारी जनता के लिये दर्द उन्हीं के दिल में है और तो किसी को है नहीं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज देश के सामने बाह्यसंकट टला नहीं है और आन्तरिक अव्यवस्था भी मौजूद है तब यह इमरजेंसी कायम रहनी ही चाहिए । आई एम ए प्रैक्टिकल मैन । मैं एक पब्लिक वर्कर हूं और मैं बौरडर पर रहने वाला हूं । मैं आज बंगाल वालों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आधा बंगाल कम्युनिस्ट है और होना यह है कि चावल जो हम भेजते हैं वह आधा चीन भेज दिया जाता है । इसी तरह मैं केरल वालों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर जो चावल जाता है वह उधर उन की तरफ से पाकिस्तान को काफी खिसक जाता है । आज हालत यह बन रही है । आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि फूड प्राबलम को फ्री कर दें । फूड जोंस आप समाप्त कर दें ? उसे आप फ्री कर दें ताकि पंजाब का चावल, पंजाब का चना और पंजाब का गेहूं, सारे हिन्दुस्तान में आ जावे । मैं उस इलाके से आता हूं जहां बढ़िया चावल पैदा होता है । मैं ने पिछले प्राईम मिनिस्टर से कहा था और अपने इन मौजूदा प्राईम मिनिस्टर से भी कहा कि साहब हमारा नेपाल को चावल निकल जाता है । हमारे जिले के लोग नेपाल में खेती करते हुए वह नैपाल के सिटीजन हो गए । अब उनका चावल वहां से चीन जाता है, इधर से चीन को पास हो जाता है तो पुलिस क्या करती है ? बौरडर के ऊपर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट इस सम्बन्ध में सर्तकता बरतें । मैं इस गवर्नमेंट को सपोर्ट करता हूं लेकिन जो उस के हित की बात है और जिसमें देश का भी हित है वह मैं कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता हूं और यह कहावत मशहूर ही है कि निन्दक को बगल में रहना चाहिए । जो आप की निन्दा करे, कान खड़े करे उस को आप बुरा नहीं समझें बल्कि उस की बात को ध्यानपूर्वक सुन कर उचित कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए ।

मैं बौरडर के एरिया से आता हूं । हमारे जिले में 100 मील की सड़कें बिछाने का काम है लेकिन आज 4 वर्ष हो गये जोर करते लेकिन हमारी वह सड़कें अभी तक नहीं बन पाई हैं । मैं डिफेन्स प्वाइन्ट आफ व्यू से कहता हूं कि हमारी जो सड़कें हैं, वे आप बनवा दीजिये, मीन्ज आफ कम्युनिकेशन ठीक कर दीजिये । क्योंकि अगर मैंने भादों के महिने में या क्वार उतरते उतरते आलू पैदा कर लिया तो हमारे पास सड़क नहीं है कि उनको शहर ले जाऊं । सड़कें न होने की वजह से अब आलू शहर में एक रुपये सेर बिकता है तो हमारे यहां दो आने सेर जाता है ।

मैं गवर्नमेंट को बधाई देना चाहता हूं सीमेन्ट पर आपने जो डी-कंट्रोल किया है उस के लिये । आज सीमेन्ट के बोरे का भाव 22 रु० से 12 रु० हो गया है । आज मिनिस्टर भी चाहे तो 12 रु० दे और मैं भी चाहूं तो 12 रु० दूं, लेकिन अब कोई लेने वाला नहीं है । मैं अभी बस्ती से लौट रहा हूं, अपने यू० पी० के मिनिस्टर की एक प्वाइंट की बात बतलाता हूं कि अब दो रुपया बोरा उनका और दो रुपया बोरा उनका वह सब खत्म हो गया है । अब सीमेन्ट का कोई पुरसा-हाल नहीं है ।

मैं फूड मिनिस्ट्री से एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो आपने लम्बी फौज खड़ी कर रक्खी है, इस को एक महीने का नोटिस दें दें कि अगर तुमने ठीक काम नहीं किया तो तुम को घर जाना होगा । मैं कहता हूं कि इससे जकर ठीक होगा । फूड प्राबलम के लिये यह गवर्नमेंट जिम्मेदार है, हमारे यहां फूड की कमी नहीं है । बंगाल में एक लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट ने कहा कि अगर ढाई रुपया दे दो तो सेर भर चावल मिलेगा । इसका मतलब है कि चावल है, गेहूं है, लेकिन हमारे इन्तजाम की कमी है । इसलिये मैं सरकार को कहना चाहता हूं कि वह इस को ठीक करे, फूड मूवमेंट

[श्री शिव नारायण]

को ठीक करे । यह बात मैं सरकार से कह रहा हूं । आपोजीशन वाले कहां हैं, एक कांग्रेस वाला आज उनको ललकार रहा है, दुम दबाकर सब भाग गये हैं, कांग्रेस वाले कहते हैं और गवर्नमेन्ट को कहते हैं ।

मान्यवर, अब मैं इरिगेशन की बात कहना चाहता हूं । यह गवर्नमेन्ट कहती है, स्माल इरिगेशन, बिग पावर इरिगेशन । हमेशा होता यह है कि यह मिनिस्ट्री उस मिनिस्ट्री को खिसका देती है कि प्राविन्सियल गवर्नमेंट जाने । वह फिर यहां खिसका देते हैं । सब जगह यही हाल है । मैंने अपने जिले के कलेक्टर से कहा कि चावल को फ्री करो । उन्होंने कहा कि चीफ मिनिस्टर को बोलो । चीफ मिनिस्टर से कहा तो वह बोले कि कलेक्टर से बोलो । मैंने कलेक्टर को बड़ा ललकारा—हूइज दी गवर्नमेंट देन । तब मिश्राजी ने बुलाया और सिटी मैजिस्ट्रेट से कहा । चार दिन के बाद खोल दिया गया और अब चावल वहां सेर भर का मिलता है, लेकिन उसके लिये अब कोई लाईन नहीं लगानी पड़ती । अगर आप इसको मैनेज नहीं कर सकते तो लेट दी कंज्यूमर एण्ड ओभर गो एहेड । तो जहां तक इरिगेशन को प्राब्लम है छोटे छोटे कुएं खोदने के लिये थोड़ा-थोड़ा पैसा गांव वालों को दे दीजिये तो उससे काम चल जायेगा । एक पोस्ट ग्रेजूएट नैपाल राज्य का मेरे साथ लखनऊ से गोंडा ट्रेवल किया, बोला, तुमको 52 आदमी नहीं मिलते हैं, 52 कलेक्टर नहीं मिलते हैं, 52 एस० पी० नहीं मिलते हैं तो फिर तुम रामराज्य की कल्पना क्या करते हो । यह उस ने कमेन्ट किया लेकिन इस का कोई जवाब नहीं है । तो जहां तक इस पानी का सम्बन्ध है —

पानी राखो पास में, बिन पानी सब सून,
पानी गये न ऊबरे, मोती, मानुष, चून ।

मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो आप कहो, उस पर अमल करो मैं आज जब से प्रेसीडेन्ट एड्रेस हुआ है, चीफ व्हीप साहब बैठे हैं, इन्तजार कर रहा हूं । आज आपकी कृपा से टाईम मिला है । मैं तो नाराज हो कर घर चला गया था, लेकिन आज आपकी इनायत से यह मिल गया ।

मैं एजूकेशन के मामले में भी कहना चाहता हूं । हमारे जो टीचर्स हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तान के टीचर्स हैं, उनकी योग्यता की, उनकी सर्विसिज की, इस सरकार में कोई गिनती नहीं है । उनकी यह बड़ी भारी शिकायत है कि उनके वेजेज की, उनकी तनख्वाह की गवर्नमेंट को कोई परवाह नहीं है, चाहे वह सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट हो या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट । इसलिये आप अगर गुरुओं की परवाह नहीं करेंगे तो आप राम लक्ष्मण पैदा नहीं कर पायेंगे । अगर उनकी डिगनीटी बिलो चपरासी मानी तो चपरासी ही पैदा करेंगे इस देश के अन्दर । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उनकी रिस्पेक्ट करो, उनकी आनर करो । मैं छागला साहब से कहना चाहता हूं, एजकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब से, उस दिन हमारी मिनिस्ट्री पर अटेक किया, वह लेटर जो सीक्रेट था, पढ़ना अनुचित था, नहीं पढ़ना चाहिये था । इस हाउस में नहीं पढ़ना चाहिये था । यह उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के प्रति वायोलेशन है ।

मान्यवर, मैं मिलिट्री के अपने नौजवानों को बधाई देना चाहता हूं और इस देश के बुजुर्गों से कहना चाहता हूं कि 22–22 वर्ष के बच्चों ने चार्ज ले लिया है । इससे नेहरू और गांधी की आत्मा को शांति मिल गई, शास्त्री की आत्मा को शान्ति मिल गई कि हमारे 22–22 वर्ष के बच्चों ने चार्ज ले लिया ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं श्रीमन्, आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं । इतने

महत्व का भाषण हो रहा है लेकिन कैबिनेट मिनिस्टरों में से यहां कोई नहीं है ।

श्री शिव नारायण : इस में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude within a minute because we are adjourning at 4.30 p.m.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं, आपने नियम बनाया है, आदेश दिया है कि जब तक इस हाउस की कार्यवाही हो, कोई भी कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर उपस्थित होना चाहिये, लेकिन इस वक्त यहां एक भी नहीं है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कैबिनेट मीटींग चल रही है ।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं मिलिट्री के नौजवानों को बधाई देता हूं और इस सरकार को आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं कि आज सारी कौम आपके पीछे खड़ी है । लेकिन आप भी एक्ट करो ठीक ढंग से । जिनके जवान मरें हैं, जिनकी बहुएं हैं उनको आप पेन्शन दें, उनके बच्चों को प्रोटेक्शन दें, जो लैंडलैस इस में लड़े हैं, उनको सहायता दें । हम पूरी सैक्री-फाईस करने के लिये तैयार हैं अपने देश की रक्षा के लिये । हमारी सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि उनकी शिक्षा-दीक्षा का प्रबन्ध करे, उनके लिये खाने, कपड़े तथा रहने के मकान का प्रबन्ध करे । हमारे देश में अन्न की कमी नहीं है । सोने की कमी नहीं है । स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के नेता लोग जिनके घर में सोना है, रंगा साहब हैं, कोई भी दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है । हमारा जो प्राईम मिनिस्टर है, जो यंगेस्ट है, 70 वर्ष वाला गया, 60 वर्ष वाला गया, अब यंगेस्ट प्राईम मिनिस्टर आया है, आपकी ड्यूटी है कि उस के साथ कोआपरेट करें और मुल्क को ऊंचा उठायें ।

ताशकन्द के बारे में जो हमारा एग्रीमेंट हुआ है, वह बहुत ही सुन्दर एग्रीमेन्ट है । क्योंकि हमारे आपोजीशन के कई सदस्यों ने दाण्डेकर जैसे बड़े विद्वान ने भी, इसका समर्थन किया है । मैं अपने जिले से लौट रहा हूं, सभी ने कहा है कि यह बहुत अच्छा एग्रीमेंट है, क्योंकि सीमा की लड़ाई किसी न किसी दिन जरूर समाप्त होती है । यह सब इस लिये है कि हमारी पालिसी नान-एलाईनमेन्ट की पालिसी है, सत्य और अहिंसा की पालिसी है, पीसफुल एपीजमेन्ट भी पालिसी है । इन सब दृष्टियों से यह बहुत अच्छा एग्रीमेंट है ।

Mr. Chairman: The House stands adjourned till 5 p.m. today.

16.29 hrs.

(The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Five of the Clock).

(The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Five of the Clock.)

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

GENERAL BUDGET, 1966-67

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Finance Minister.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to present the Budget of the Government of India for the year 1966-67. But before I do so I must pay homage to our late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. His life was given, as indeed it had been lived, in the cause of our country and our people. With him he had brought a deathless spirit and in his death he has made a gift of this spirit to the nation. With this heritage we have to proceed in the service of our people, well guided by our beloved Prime Minister and companioned by our esteemed colleagues. With the Honourable Members I share this task.

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2. The Budget of the Government of India is a major instrument for implementing our plans and policies. It has to be framed, therefore, in response to current economic trends as well as the long-term requirements of the economy. Recent trends in the economy have been outlined in the Economic Survey which was presented to Parliament a few days ago. I shall, therefore, refer only to a few major developments which have a bearing on the formulation of the next year's Budget.

3. In many ways, the year that is now drawing to a close has been a very difficult one. Some of the difficulties such as the inadequate performance of the economy, the sluggishness of the capital market, the pressure on the balance of payments and the rise in the prices of essential commodities have been with us now for a number of years; and it is imperative that budgetary and indeed, all economic policies are framed with a view to rerversing these adverse trends. At the beginning of the current fiscal year, it was our hope that the substantial improvement in agricultural production and national income which had taken place in 1964-65 would make it possible to bring about a corresponding improvement in the general economic situation. This expectation, however, has not been realised as a result of a number of the unforseen adverse happenings. Apart from the unprecedented failure of monsoons during the current year, we have had to reckon with hostilities on our borders and a pause in foreign aid.

4. Honourable Members will recall that the Budget for the current year as presented in February last had forecast a small overall surplus. In the early part of the year itself, however, it became apparent that supplementary measures for raising revenues were necessary to keep to our resolve of avoiding deficit financing. Accordingly, the supplementary budget presented last August provided for additional revenue measures with a yield of over Rs. 100 crores for the rest of the current financial year. Since then, the budgetary outlook has become worse. On present indications, the current year will close with a large deficit of about Rs. 165 crores. As compared with the original Budget estimates, taken together with the effect of the supplementary budget, the revenue account is now likely to show a shortfall of Rs. 53 crores. The major deterioration of about Rs. 112 crores, however, is likely to be on capital account. I do not propose to burden Honourable Members with details of the variations that are likely to occur on the revenue and capital account in relation to our earlier estimates. I shall, therefore, mention only those changes which have some relevance for the future.

5. Under revenue, receipts from Income and Corporation taxes are now expected to show a shortfall of the order of Rs. 73 crores. On the other hand, Customs receipts are likely to be Rs. 31 crores more and Excise revenues Rs. 16 crores more; total tax receipts will, therefore, fall short by Rs. 26 crores.

6. As for revenue expenditure, Honourable Members will appreciate that the hostilities on our borders that were started last August have made it necessary to increase the outlay both on defence and border security. Revenue expenditure on defence is expected to show an increase of Rs. 20 crores over earlier estimates, grants to States for border security, Rs. 6½ crores, and payments for Police Battalions raised by the States for the Centre, Rs. 1½ crores, making a total increase in expenditure under these three items of Rs. 28 crores. The net result of these and other variations on the revenue account is that the estimated revenue surplus of about Rs. 335 crores will now be reduced to Rs. 282 crores.

7. On capital account, the major developments are a shortfall of Rs. 43

crores in respect of external assistance and an additional of Rs. 100 crores by way of loan assistance to the States which will not be recovered during the current year itself. In response to the general weakness of the budgetary position of the States as well as the need to enable the States to undertake special agricultural programmes on an emergency basis, Central assistance by way of loans to the State Governments for their Plans had to be increased by Rs. 40 crores. In addition, it is estimated that loans of the order of another Rs. 45 crores will be needed over the year to strengthen the budgetary position of some of the States. An additional amount of Rs. 10 crores was given to the States as loans for the purchase and distribution of fertilizers. Loans to the States in respect of Small Savings will be larger by Rs. 5 crores. The requirements of the public sector concerns, notably, the Heavy Electricals, the Indian Oil Corporation, National Coal Development Corporation and Neyveli Lignite are also likely to be higher. On the other hand, some savings in capital expenditure on a number of heads may reasonably be expected.

8. Honourable Members will note that the net deterioration of Rs. 112 crores on capital account is really explained by two major factors, namely, additional loan assistance to the States and the shortfall in external assistance. The decline in Central tax receipts of the order of Rs. 26 crores represents less than 1½ per cent of total tax receipts. Further, considering the gravity of the situation that we had to contend with, the increase in revenue expenditure on defence and border security has been modest. The shortfall in respect of external assistance is naturally a matter which is largely beyond our control. But for the additional liability of Rs. 100 crores by way of loan assistance to the States, not recoverable within the year itself, the overall deficit in the Centre's Budget this year would have been only Rs. 65 crores. Even so, Honourable Members, I am sure, will agree with me that the developments during the current year are a matter of concern and call for a greater degree of realism in budget-making as well as greater sense of determination in restraining expenditures, whether revenue or capital, whether Plan or non-Plan, whether by the Centre or by the States.

9. I cannot emphasise too strongly that the weakness of the financial position of the States and the tendency on the part of some of them to resort to unauthorised overdrafts from the Reserve Bank are matters which have to be remedied. The responsibility which we have assumed so far to clear these overdrafts inevitably strains the Centre's budgetary position. But this strain is bound to be reflected in turn in the Centre's ability to help the States in respect of their Plans. Unauthorised overdrafts and deficit budgeting by some States inevitably have repercussions on other States which are better able or more willing to manage their affairs on a more realistic basis. Both the Centre and the State Governments taken as a whole, therefore, have to share the responsibility for ensuring that unsatisfactory budgetary practices such as budgeting for deficit and unauthorised overdrafts from the Reserve Bank are avoided in future by adopting common standards of discipline. We propose to devote urgent attention to the problem in consultation with the Planning Commission and the State Governments to ensure that the present unsatisfactory situation in regard to financial management by some States does not continue.

10. The Budget of the Government of India for the year 1966-67 will necessarily have to be framed in the light of the budgetary developments during the current year which I have just outlined. As mentioned at the ouset, it must also take into account recent trends in the economy and the continuing requirements of defence and development. The year 1966-67

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is the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Budget for 1966-67, therefore, should give to the Fourth Plan as good a start as is possible consistent with the immediate need to restore a greater measure of monetary and price stability. Honourable Members will also appreciate that while it has always been our policy to restrict expenditure on defence to the maximum extent possible so as to conserve all possible sources for securing the well-being of our people, we cannot afford to take any chances with the securiyt of the nation, devoted though we are to the cause of peace.

11. Honourable Members are already familiar with the major strands in the country's economic situation. The substantial improvement in agricultural production that took place in 1964-65 could not be sustained in the current year on account of adverse weather conditions. Although no precise estimates of agricultural output in the current year are yet available it is clear that there would be a substantial decline in the output of foodgrains as well as a reduction, in varying degrees, in the outturn of commercial crops such as jute, mesta, oilseeds, tobacco, tea and cotton. Honourable Members would, I am sure, like me to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to friendly countries and international institutions, and particularly to the Government and the peopel of the United States, for agreeing to supply to us substantial quantities of foodgrains at a time of need. Even with this help, however, the availability of essential foodgrains and agricultural raw materials during the coming year would be considerably restricted so that it becomes more necessary than ever to restrict the expansionary impact of Government expenditure in general.

12. The growth in industrial production has also slackened during the current year. During the first six months of 1965-66, industrial production increased by 7.3 per cent over the corresponding period of 1964-65. During the second half of the current fiscal year, however, industrial production is expected to increase by only 5 per cent so that over the year as a whole we are likely to have an increase of about 6 per cent in industrial production. Our continuing developmental efforts are showing results. Capacity in a number of industries such as those producing finished steel, aluminium, engineering goods and chemicals has been increasing steadily and can be expected to increase further in the coming year. On the other hand, the shortage of domestic raw materials and our inability to compensate this by larger imports has seriously contributed to the sluggishness of industrial production in recent months.

13. Superficially, it might appear that our balance of payments position has shown some improvement during the current fiscal year. In 1964-65, for example, our foreign exchange reserves declined by Rs. 72 crores. By contrast, it may well be possible for us to avoid any decline in foreign exchange, reserves during 1965-66 with the help of a net drawing from the International Monetary Fund of Rs. 11.9 crores. But we have been able to stem the decline in our already depleted reserves during the current year only on the basis of a highly restrictive import policy. Fresh licensing for imports for the maintenance of the economy during the current year has been on a very restricted basis; and this is already beginning to affect industrial production despite a substantial decline in the inventories of imported materials and components within the country.

14. Over the months to come, our needs for inescapable imports of foodgrains and agricultural raw materials will increase as a result of the drought. It will also become even more difficult than before to maintain the exports of some of our agricultural products in the face of a decline in production. Difficult as

the foreign exchange situation has been and, indeed, is likely to be over the months to come, I think it would be self-defeating to intensify or even to maintain the present severity of our import restrictions. What we need, indeed, is a significantly larger flow of maintenance imports over the coming months so that inventories within the country are restored to normal levels and capacity already created is utilised as fully as possible. It is only on the basis of a more liberal import policy that we can hope to give a fresh momentum to industrial production and greater regard for efficiency all round in the immediate future. Situated as we are at present, it is not possible for us to undertake a more liberal licensing of essential imports of raw materials and components without external assistance in suitable forms. But Honourable Members may be sure that it will be the constant endeavour of this Government to seek the cooperation of international institutions and friendly foreign governments to reduce the severity of our present import restrictions.

15. Over a period, however, our ability to maintain imports at satisfactory levels and to meet external obligations such as those for the repayment of debt will necessarily have to turn on our own efforts to increase our foreign exchange earnings not only by higher exports but also by way of increase in invisible receipts from tourism, remittances, shipping and the like. During the first three years of the Third Plan period, there was a rapid increase in our exports which was all the more gratifying for the reason that it took place despite the fact that the growth of production within the country failed to come up to expectations. The same momentum in exports, however, has not been maintained during the past two years; and we are confronted in the immediate future with the patent possibility that the drought might affect adversely some of our agricultural exports.

16. Fundamentally, we cannot give a continuing impetus to our export effort without increasing production and productive efficiency all round and without a check on general inflationary pressures within the country. While efforts in these directions are required on a continuing basis in the interest of higher export earnings as, indeed, of development along sound lines, we have not hesitated to adopt a number of measures to give specific incentives for promoting higher exports. The Tax Credit Certificates Schemes introduced during the year and the import entitlement schemes which have been in operation for some time are examples of the inducements we offer at present to promote higher exports. More recently we introduced the National Defence Remittance Scheme and I am happy to say that the response to the scheme has been encouraging. In fact, today, I might tell you that I understand that it is about Rs. 21 crores. It is in view of this that the scheme has been extended now by another three months though a second look may have to be taken to lower the rate of benefit inherent in the scheme. We shall continue to review, modify and extend the export promotion measures that we have designed in the light of our needs and experience to make sure that they continue to provide a strong, stable and comprehensive basis for a vigorous export drive.

17. With the best will in the world and the utmost effort we are capable of, we still cannot dispense with foreign aid in the near future. We in India have always recognised that foreign aid can at best supplement our own efforts to raise both internal and external resources. No self-respecting nation can ever look upon external assistance as a substitute for reasonable effort on its own part or as a continuing feature of its economy. It is also both natural and unavoidable that the willingness of our friends abroad to assist us will depend on the confidence that we are able to inspire in our ability to grapple with

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our problems and to put such aid as we get to the best possible use. Only so can we hope, before long, to dispense with extraordinary forms of external assistance altogether. We are hopeful that the Consortium organised under the leadership of the World Bank will approach the task of mobilising external assistance for our Fourth Plan in the same canstructive way as it has done in the past for our Second and more particularly for our Third Plan. At the same time, Honourable Members will appreciate that the Plan itself and our policies in support of the Plan have to be consistent not only with reasonable developmental goals but also with a greater determination on our part to rely increasingly on our own strength and resources.

18. I would like to refer, in particular, in this connection, to the need to reduce our dependence on assistance under the United States PL 480 programme for the import of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities. Honourable Members will have, I am sure, every opportunity to review the measures that we have set in motion for achieving a substantial increase in agricultural production during the Fourth Plan period. I have to emphasise in particular the fact that our budgetary position also has come to lean heavily on the import of agricultural commodities under the PL 480 programme. We cannot possibly regard a large accretion of resources to the Budget from PL 480 transactions as anything but a fortuitous counterpart of our difficulties on the agricultural front. The fact that we depend today to such a large extent on the PL 480 programme for supplementing our budgetary resources emphasises once again the need for caution in regard to governmental expenditure as well as for exploring every available opportunity for raising more internal resources.

19. More and more, the possibility will depend on the growth and dynamism of the Indian economy itself. Which way we look at it, therefore, it is of paramount importance to improve the performance of the economy by reaising productivity both in agriculture and industry. From this point of view, I attach importance to strengthening and maintaining the confidence of the private sector as also to the more efficient working and management of our growing family of public enterprises. It is not necessary for me to dwell at any length on the malaise of the capital market which has continued now for more than three years. While we have endeavour to meet the genuine requirements of private industry for investment by greater assistance from financial institutions, there cannot be any doubt that the revival of the capital market and a greater flow of private savings to industry in the form of equity investment are desirable in the larger social interest. A democratic society desiring rapid development both in the public and the private sector but averse to concentration of wealth and economic power has all the more reason to make investments in the private sector as widespread as possible. Growth of private industry in such circumstances must depend more and more on the equity participation of a growing number of people drawn from different strata of society. More widespread equity participation would also facilitate stricter control on management in the private scector.

20. In the monetary field, till recently, a great deal of stringency has been felt despite the fact that the supply of money has continued to increase at a much faster rate than the supply of goods and services. Given the developments in the budgetary field to which I referred earlier, it is not surprising that money supply has increased at a faster rate than what had been envisaged. But clearly, the combination of monetary stringency and

an indication of the fact that genuine savings have not increased adequately and that a part of these have been diverted to less desirable forms of investment. We cannot relieve monetary stringency by continuing to increase money supply at the same rapid rate as we have done over the past few years. To do so would only aggravate the inflationary situation in the country. Honourable Members are well aware that the general price level in the country has shown a significant increase of 7.6 per cent during the 12 months ending January 1966. While the Reserve Bank will continue to deploy flexibily the instruments of monetary policy in keeping with the genuine requirements of credit for achieving higher levels of production, we shall have to make sure that the expansion of credit for legitimate purposes takes place increasingly on the basis of growth of deposit and at the expense of credit expansion for less desirable social purposes. Indeed, quite apart from these considerations, it is essential to ensure that lending by the banking system is directed towards socially desirable objectives such as greater economic opportunity to a wider spectrum of producers and the prevention of undue concentration of wealth and economic influence.

21. I may now sum up the main considerations which have guided me in framing the next year's Budget in the light of the developments, to which I have referred so far. First and foremost, the budget has to be production oriented, creating a better psychological climate for a greater regard to savings and efficiency all round. Secondly, while investments in progress have to be completed as speedily as possible in the interest of better performance of the economy and while the claims of national security have to be met, every effort has to be made to restrain Government expenditure, particularly on general administration and on new schemes of development with a long gestation period. With the restraints just indicated it is proper to state that it is the intention of this Government to establish progress and press on with such enterprises in the public sector as are beneficient to the country. The Bokaro Steel Plant made possible with the assistance of the U.S.S.R. to whom we are grateful is one such project. I have also endeavoured to estimate revenue and capital receipts on as realistic a basis as possible.

22. Coming now to the estimates of next year's revenue expenditure, Honourable Members would appreciate that certain increases are almost automatic in the sense that they result from decisions already taken in the past or from Constitutional obligations. Transfers to States on the basis of the recommendations of the Fourth Finance Commission will, for example, lead to increase in expenditure of Rs. 77 crores under Statutory Grants and Rs. 67 crores under States' share of Union Excise duties. The cost of servicing debt will increase by Rs. 42 crores and export promotion measures and the various tax credit schemes already adopted will result in an increase in expenditure of another Rs. 24 crores. If these special items and certain self-balancing items such as PL 480 Grants, Emergency Risks Insurance Scheme and write back of Capital Grants are excluded, revenue expenditure next year will show an increase of only Rs. 46 crores. While Plan expenditure on revenue account is less by Rs. 36 crores, the increases are accounted for by Rs. 29 crores under Defence Services, Rs. 14½ crores under Police, mainly for requirements of border security, Rs. 11½ crores under grants for drought relief and Rs. 6 crores to Union Territories to cover their budgetary gaps. Administrative Services proper, excluding Police, would cost Rs. 99 crores next year as against Rs. 93 crores this year and Rs. 83 crores last year. The increase of Rs. 6 crores next year includes Rs. 2½ crores on account of next year's election expenses. The balance of the increase in revenue expenditure after excluding reductions under subsidies and aid, namely,

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Rs. 18 crores, occurs mostly under non-Plan developmental heads, and includes committed expenditure arising out of the completed Third Plan Schemes. Honourable Members would appreciate that the small increases I have just mentioned represent a considerable effort at economy and restraint. Most of the increases are in respect of obligatory expenditure or items like Defence expenditure and border security which in view of the circumstances that we have to contend with, cannot but be regarded as absolutely unavoidable.

23. Disregarding certain self-balancing items, next year's revenues should show an increase of Rs. 191 crores as compared to the revised estimates for the current year. Customs duties are estimated to yield Rs. 29 crores more mainly because the increases in duties already made would yield results now over a full year. Receipts from Excise duties are expected to increase by Rs. 108 crores mainly in response to larger production and clearances of petroleum products from the new refineries as also of cement and iron and steel. Considering the experience this year and the fact that the current year's receipts include a considerable portion of tax from voluntary disclosures, I have assumed that receipts from Corporation and Income taxes next year will be higher by only Rs. 20 crores.

24. Taking into account the factors that I have mentioned and a number of other miscellaneous items, total revenue receipts next year at existing levels of taxation are estimated at Rs. 2,617 crores and expenditure on revenue account at Rs. 2,407 crores. The revenue surplus of Rs. 210 crores next year will thus be Rs. 72 crores less than the revised estimates for the current year.

25. On capital account, I have assumed external borrowings of Rs. 460 crores as against Rs. 490 crores in the current year. This is exclusive of fresh accretion of PL 480 funds of Rs. 230 crores. Market loans have been assumed at Rs. 280 crores, about the same as in the current year. However, since repayments next year are substantially higher, the net market borrowing at Rs. 86 crores next year would be Rs. 22 crores less than that during the current year. It is, therefore, my hope that the target for market borrowing next year will be fulfilled without any significant support from the Reserve Bank over the year as a whole. Honourable Members would recall that since last October, we have floated emergency market loans on tap. In view of the consolidated market borrowing programme now proposed for the next year, the emergency loans on tap will be discontinued at the end of March.

26. On Small Savings and Annuity Deposits, I have assumed no net increase over the anticipated outcome of the current year. After taking account of receipts under repayment of loans, accretions under miscellaneous debt and deposit heads and the revenue surplus of Rs. 210 crores, the total budgetary resources in sight for total capital outlay next year, both Plan and non-Plan, would be of the order of Rs. 1,835 crores.

27. I have considered whether the capital outlay next year could not be restrained within the limits set by resources in sight to which I have just referred. Unfortunately, while total capital outlay next year, excluding the notional adjustment of PL 480 loans, and loan disbursements, would show a significant reduction over the current year's level, it has not been possible to restrict the outlays within the strict limits set by resources in sight. Here again, there are a number of items such as debt repayments where an increase in outlay is unavoidable. Debt repayments next year at Rs. 314 crores would be larger by Rs. 45 crores in relation to the current year. While there is practically no increase in defence capital outlay next year, an additional provision of Rs. 20 crores is required for giving loans for the purchase and distribution of fertilizers, seeds and pesticides and of Rs. 12 crores for,

loans for drought relief. The provision for contribution to financial institutions will also be larger by Rs. 7½ crores.

28. In regard to Plan schemes also, expenditure on continuing schemes have to be provided for in the interest of speedy implementation, especially when foreign exchange provision for their import requirements has already been made. Some of the important increases that have been proposed in the next year relate to the Bokaro Steel Plant and the development of Atomic Energy which have been allotted Rs. 13 crores and Rs. 18 crores more respectively. On the other hand, Plan assistance to the States and the Union Territories by way of loans has been curtailed by Rs. 135 crores and capital outlay on Railways has been reduced by Rs. 59 crores. On balance, and after taking into account a number of miscellaneous items, total capital outlay including loan disbursement and debt repayment next year will amount to Rs. 1,952 crores thus showing a reduction of Rs. 296 crores as compared with the current year.

29. In terms of Plan outlay, the Centre and the States next year are expected to spend Rs. 2081 crores, that is, Rs. 144 crores less than the current year's budgeted Plan outlay of Rs. 2225 crores. The State Plans excluding that of Nagaland will account for an outlay of Rs. 926 crores, and the Central Plan, an outlay of Rs. 1155 crores. Of the States' outlay, Rs. 506 crores will be financed by Central assistance and Rs. 421 crores from the resources of the States concerned. The Centre's Plan will be financed to the extent of Rs. 189 crores from the internal resources of the Railways, the Posts and Telegraphs Department, the Hindustan Steel, the Indian Oil Corporation, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and other public sector enterprises, including the foreign exchange resources to be mobilised by them directly. For the balance of Rs. 1471 crores, inclusive of Rs. 505 crores of Central assistance to the States, Rs. 56 crores for the Union Territories and Rs. 4 crores for Nagaland, as also Rs. 143 crores for the Central Plan on Revenue account, provision has been included in the Budget.

30. The distribution of the Plan outlay under different heads takes into account the higher priority that needs to be given at the present stage to quick yielding programmes of agricultural development and to the speedy implementation of projects already in hand. To a certain extent, a comparison between the Plan outlay next year with the Plan provision for the current year is misleading in the sense that a part of the outlay included in the Plan during a Plan period becomes committed and gets treated as non-Plan outlay from the beginning of the next Plan period. Even so, there is no denying the fact that the exigencies of the budgetary situation have made it necessary to exercise the utmost caution in regard to both Plan and non-Plan expenditure during the coming year. The gap between resources in sight and total provision for expenditure in the Centre's Budget to which I will now turn has to be judged in the light of this consideration.

31. The overall budgetary position for the next year may now be summarised in conventional terms as follows. The revenue account will yield a surplus of Rs. 210 crores. The total disbursement on capital account, excluding the notional adjustment of PL 480 Loans, will be Rs. 1952 crores. This will be met, apart from the revenue surplus, by internal and external borrowings of Rs. 744 crores, collections under Small Savings of Rs. 135 crores, fresh accretion to PL 480 Funds of Rs. 230 crores, Annuity Deposits of Rs. 44 crores, repayment of loans of Rs. 370 crores and receipts

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under miscellaneous debt and deposit heads of Rs. 102 crores, leaving an overall deficit of Rs. 117 crores.

32. In the light of what I have said earlier, Honourable Members would have gathered that I would have very much liked to avoid a deficit by the simple method of containing revenue expenditure and capital outlays within the resources available. I have explored this possibility to the maximum. Revenue expenditure has been held down. In the case of Plan outlays, however, it is necessary to provide for what is required for securing essential and productive development, particularly in regard to agriculture and other continuing schemes. Consistent with this, Plan outlays have also been kept down to the minimum. A further reduction would retard agricultural and jeopardize the growth of the economy.

33. It is, therefore, imperative for me to cover the deficit by raising additional resources. This I have sought to do by methods which cause minimum disturbance and hardship and ensure maximum simplicity. Honourable Members would recall that in presenting the last Budget my predecessor had emphasised the importance of stability and simplicity in the tax structure in the interest of providing a proper climate of expectations for orderly growth. The supplementary budget introduced last August took this process a step further, particularly in regard to the rationalisation of import duties. I have kept these basic objectives clearly in view in proposing measures for raising additional resources. Even in so doing, I have sought to carry the process of simplification a step further by proposing a number of changes and reliefs. I shall now explain my proposals in detail.

34. Starting with indirect taxes, I propose to leave customs duties alone as they were rationalised and raised only a few months ago. I however, propose to increase the excise duties on a few commodities, not simply for raising revenue but also for restraining consumption where this can be done without too much hardship and increasing exportable surpluses. Two commodities, namely, optical bleaching agents and synthetic detergents will be subject to duty for the first time.

35. The excise duty on crystal sugar will be raised from Rs. 28·65 to Rs. 37 per quintal. Correspondingly, the duty on khandsari will also be raised. Taken together, these will bring in additional revenue of Rs. 21·93 crores. Assuming the duty is passed on fully to the consumer, the incidence will be only 8 to 9 paise per kilogramme of crystal sugar. As supply is expected to be adequate to meet demand, there is some prospect that the whole of the duty may not be passed on to the consumer.

36. The duty on cigars and cigarettes, as well as on unmanufactured tobacco for use in the manufacture of cigarettes and pipe mixtures, will also be raised by about 25 to 30 per cent. These increases are expected to yield additional revenue of Rs. 9·01 crores. The incidence of this increase will be about 5 paise per packet of expensive cigarettes and 1 to 2 paise per packet for the relatively cheaper ones.

37. The excise duty on diesel oil not otherwise specified, that is, light diesel, is proposed to be raised by Rs. 60 per kilo litre in order to ring it in line with duties on other petroleum products, so as to avoid undesirable mixtures. The additional revenue expected is Rs. 5:35 crores.

38. In order to restrain consumption of finer qualities of cloth which require imported cotton, I propose to increase duties on cotton yarn and cotton fabrics selectively. There will be no increase in the case of coarser counts of yarn. In the case of fabrics, the increase will be only in respect of

processed products such as mercerised shrink-proof and organdie processed varieties. The additional revenue from increases in the duty on yarn is expected to be Rs. 7·23 crores and on fabrics Rs. 6.3 crores. Correspondingly, the duties on rayon and synthetic yarns are also being slightly raised and the revenue yield will be Rs. 50 lakhs.

39. The excise duties on a few other items, namely, sodium silicate and carbon dioxide are also being raised and the slab concessions on paper boards are being reduced. The additional revenue expected from these three items is Rs. 1·46 crores. The ew duties on optical bleaching agents and synthetic detergents are expected to bring in Rs. 58 lakhs. In order to give some relief to small establishments which manufacture motor vehicle trailers, the *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent on such trailers as are manufactured in establishments employing not more than five workers will be abolished. Altogether, the additional yield from the changes in excise duties proposed, together with corresponding increase in countervailing duties, will be Rs. 52:86 crores of which the States' share will be Rs. 10·07 crores. The Central resources, therefore, will be augmented by Rs. 42·79 crores.

40. I shall now turn to direct taxes. In the field of personal taxation, I propose to increase the existing limits of total incomes not chargeable to tax by Rs. 500. Similarly, I propose to raise by Rs. 500 the existing personal allowances on which tax relief is given to resident individuals and Hindu undivided families. Thus, the exemption limit in the case of individuals will be raised from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500, the personal allowance of an unmarried individual, from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500, and the personal allowance of a married individual with more than one dependent child, from Rs. 43,00 to Rs. 4,800. The effect of these will be a reduction in revenue by Rs. 3·5 crores. The principal reason is to provide a measure of relief to a class of tax payers who merit their burden being lightened. But these measures will also accelerate the performance of the task of the tax authorities by eliminating a large number of small assessments and thereby enabling them to dcvote more and swift attention to tax collections from higher incomes.

41. For similar reasons, I also propose to raise the exemption limit for annuity deposits from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000. By this measure, the number of people required to make annuity deposits will be reduced sizeably from 1,76,000 to 80,000, while the reduction in receipts will only be of the order of Rs. 7 crores, after taking into account the corresponding gain to income-tax of Rs. 2·42 crores. I have, however, provided that even those in the income range of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000, who desire to make annuity deposits, will be enabled to do so and obtain the consequent tax relief on the amounts so deposited. Another small change which I propose to make is to provide that persons on attaining the age of 70 will hereafter be allowed to opt out of the Annuity Deposit Scheme, irrespective of whether they were liable to make annuity deposits before or not.

42. Having given these reliefs, I propose to levy a flat special surcharge of 10 per cent of the amount of income-tax and surcharge in respect of earned income and unearned income, payable by all non-corporate assessees. The additional revenue from the special surcharge will be Rs. 25·6 crores.

43. In regard to other personal taxes, I propose to abolish the expenditure tax. I do so for administrative reasons. The yield from this tax is very little, namely, Rs. 60 lakhs or thereabouts which has not been commensurate with the burden it puts on the administration and the inconvenience it causes to the assessees. I recognise that on purely economic grounds, it would be a very sound principle to

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replace the income-tax increasingly by a tax on expenditure, so that the maximum incentive is provided for savings. Given the substantial contribution made by income-tax to our revenues and the administrative difficulties and inconvenience to assessees involved in the assessment of expenditure, it is, however, not possible to attempt this substitution on any significant scale at the present stage.

44. I also propose to revise the rates of gift tax in order to bring them more closely in line with the rates of estate duty. In the process, the rates applicable to different slabs of value of gifts are also being reduced. Thus, the exemption limit is being raised from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000, the rate on the slab from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 25,000 is being reduced from 8 per cent to 5 per cent and the rates on subsequent slabs, up to Rs. 15,00,000, by varying percentages. The present maximum marginal rate of 50 per cent will, however, remain unchanged, but it will operate on the slab beyond Rs. 15 lakhs. I also propose to delete the provision for the aggregation of the value of gifts to the same donee over a number of years. This provision was designed to prevent avoidance of estate duty as well as gift tax at higher rates. But it is a measure whose practical utility is not established, specially if the time and trouble it involves on the part of both the administration and the assessees are taken into account. But to some extent to balance this measure, I propose to provide, by amendment of the Estate Duty Act, that gifts made within two years of death will be treated as part of the estate. At present the relevant period is one year. I have also taken this opportunity to raise the rates of estate duty on certain intermediate slabs, namely, Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakhs, from 8 per cent to 10 per cent, Rs. 3½ lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs, from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent and from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs, from 25 per cent to 30 per cent. The loss in revenue as a result of changes in the gift tax will be Rs. 1·71 crores, whereas the additional revenue from the changes in the estate duty, which will go to the States, will be approximately Rs. 70 lakhs.

45. I propose to make another change in respect of estate duty. Honourable Members will recall that my predecessor had assured this House that the estates of members of police forces killed in action in defending the borders of the country would be exempted from estate duty in the same manner as members of the armed forces. I have made a provision for this. I feel this is a recognition, though small, of the courage and determination of members of this force in defending our country.

46. Finally, I would like to refer to one change in regard to personal taxation which will also serve as a transition to my proposals in regard to corporate taxation. Honourable Members are aware that at present when an equity shareholder is allotted a bonus share, he is liable to pay income-tax on the notional capital gain accruing to him. I propose to discontinue this provision and to provide that liability for tax will arise only when the capital gain is actually realised. The loss to revenue from this measure will be only Rs. 7 lakhs.

47. I shall now turn to corporate taxation. Here again, as in the case of personal taxation, I propose to provide certain reliefs which I consider necessary for providing a suitable climate for growth. At the same time, I propose to increase the general rates of tax on corporate incomes by approximately 10 per cent. I shall now explain these proposals in some detail.

48. The existing tax of 12:5 per cent levied on domestic companies with reference to the amount of their

bonus issues will be discontinued. The loss to revenue will be only Rs. 9 lakhs.

49. At present, the dividend tax of 7·5 per cent on companies to which it is applicable is, ordinarily, leviable on the whole of the dividends declared or distributed during the previous year. I propose now to provide that this tax will be leviable only on that part of the equity dividend declared or distributed which is in excess of 10 per cent of the paid-up equity capital. The loss to revenue on this account is estimated at Rs. 4·8 crores.

50. I also propose to reduce the rate of surtax provided under the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, from the existing level of 40 per cent to 35 per cent. The loss to revenue on this account is estimated at Rs. 2·5 crores.

51. As already mentioned, I propose, simultaneously, to raise the effective rates of the basic corporate tax on companies. Thus, the rate of tax on profits from life insurance business will be raised from 47·5 per cent to 52.5 per cent. In the case of domestic companies in which the public are substantially interested with a total income not exceeding Rs. 25,000, the rate of tax is being raised from 42·5 per cent to 45 per cent, and the rate of tax on such companies with higher incomes, from 50 per cent to 55 per cent. In the case of closely-held domestic companies also, the existing general rate is being increased from 60 per cent to 65 per cent, and the concessional rate applicable to industrial companies on the first rupees ten lakhs of their income from 50 per cent to 55 per cent. In the case of foreign companies, royalty and technical service fees under certain approved agreements will bear the same effective rate of 50 per cent as at present, but their other income will be taxed at 70 per cent., as against 65 per cent at present. Similarly, some fiscal encouragement needs to be given to our industries to encourage them to provide technical "know-how" and technical services to newly developing countries. I propose, therefore, to provide for a concessional rate of tax on dividends received by an Indian company from a foreign company on shares allotted to the Indian company in consideration for supplying technical "know-how" or rendering technical services. This concessional rate will be 25 per cent. A similar concessional rate of tax of 25 per cent will also be charged on royalties, commissions, fees, etc., received by an Indian company from a foreign company for supply of technical "know-how" and technical services. The net gain to revenues as a result of the changes in the basic rates of corporate taxation is estimated at Rs. 43·46 crores, after allowing for the consequent reduction of Rs. 5·6 crores under surtax.

52. Honourable Members are aware that at present we have separate schedules of priority industries, one for qualifying for development rebate at the higher rate of 35 per cent and the other for a concessional treatment in respect of the basic corporate tax. I propose to extend the list of priority industries for the purposes of the development rebate by inclusion of three more industries, namely, of the manufacture of tea, newsprint and printing machinery. The same schedule will also apply for purposes of concessional treatment in the rate of tax. As a measure of simplification, however, I propose to modify the form of the concession. At present a special rebate on income-tax and surtax is granted to companies on their income from priority industries. I propose to replace this by a straight deduction of 8 per cent of the profits from priority industries in computing the total taxable income of the companies concerned. This direct manner of giving a rebate should greatly simplify the computation of the tax liability.

53. At present, 75 per cent. of development rebate actually allowed is required to be put into a reserve. In

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the case of the shipping industry, I propose to reduce this requirement to 50 per cent., in order to provide an incentive for fresh investment in this industry where levels of profitability are relatively low.

54. In order to provide a further incentive for the extension and renovation of our tea plantations, I propose to liberalise the existing provisions in the law in regard to the grant of development allowance. Firstly, the rate of development allowance for new planting will be increased from the existing quantum of 40 per cent. of the actual cost of planting to 50 per cent. thereof and, for replanting, from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. Secondly, I propose that the allowance may be granted in two stages, first for the year following the year in which the land is prepared for planting or replanting, with reference to the expenditure incurred up to that year, and, as to the balance, for the fourth year. This will replace the existing provision under which the whole of the allowance is granted only for the fourth year

55. The rate schedule of depreciation allowable in respect of buildings, furniture, plant, machinery, etc., has become highly complicated. It is necessary to review the position in the light of recent developments and to make appropriate changes so that the schedule may be both rational and simple. I propose, therefore, to initiate a complete review during the next few months. The recommendations of the Working Group on Plantations Labour Housing will also be taken into account during this review. Meanwhile, I propose to provide that the cost of small items of plant and machinery costing not more than Rs. 750 per unit may be allowed to be depreciated in full in one year. I also propose to allow initial depreciation of 20 per cent. on the cost of new buildings erected by employers and occupied or used by employees drawing remuneration upto Rs. 7,500 per annum. At present, this is allowed only in the case of buildings occupied or used by those drawing remuneration upto Rs. 200 per month.

56. At present when development rebate is allowed, the plant and machinery concerned is required to be retained in the possession of the assessees for a period of 8 years; otherwise, the rebate already allowed is liable to be withdrawn. When such plant, however, is transferred in the course of amalgamation, including merger of a subsidiary company with the parent company, the development rebate is not withdrawn. This is, however, subject to the qualification that the merged subsidiary company is an Indian company. I do not see any reason for the exclusion of a foreign subsidiary as it comes in the way of merger of such companies with their parent companies. I, therefore, propose to withdraw this disqualification.

57. At present, approved financial corporations which are engaged in providing long term finance for industrial development in India are entitled to deduct, in the computation of their profits, an amount up to 10 per cent. of their total income carried to a special reserve account. In order to enable relatively small financial corporations to build up their financial resources at an accelerated pace, I propose to increase this deduction from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. of the total income, in cases where the paid-up capital of the corporation does not exceed Rs. 3 crores. This will benefit mainly those financial corporations which are engaged in fostering industrial development on a regional basis.

58. I propose to make a number of changes relating to closely-held companies. Firstly, in determining whether a company is to be regarded as closely-held, I propose that for such of them as are mainly engaged in

certain manufacturing activities or in ship-building, the test of the public being substantially interested should be regarded as satisfied if 40 per cent. of the equity is held by the Government, public corporations or members of the public, etc., instead of 50 per cent., as at present. Secondly, companies, which are mainly engaged in ship building will not be compelled to distribute their profits upto the statutory percentage. Companies which are only partly engaged in manufacturing activities will also not be required to make a compulsory distribution of their profits relating to such activities. Finally, certain types of expenditure incurred by a closely-held company for earning its income are at present not allowed for purposes of determining the tax liability. I see, however, no reason why such expenditure should not be allowed as a deduction in computing the distributable income of such a company. I propose to provide for this.

59. Honourable Members are aware that certain fiscal concessions have already been announced in respect of the National Defence Remittance Scheme. Thus, capital gains arising on the sale of bank certificates obtained under the Scheme would be liable to tax at the concessional rate of tax applicable to long-term capital gains, even though such certificates may have been transferred by the holder within a period of 12 months from the date of receiving the certificates. Non-residents who make a gift of foreign exchange to a resident in India by making a remittance under the Scheme would also be exempt from the gift tax. I have made provisions for these concessions in the relevant Acts.

60. With a view to encouraging small savings, the requirement of deduction of tax at source will be waived, subject to certain conditions, in the case of small investments in Government securities. Similarly, the interest on the new series of National Savings Certificates to be issued through the State Bank will bear the same concessional treatment as the existing series of National Savings Certificates. In the case of income from units of the Unit Trust of India, income upto Rs. 1,000 will be excluded from total income for purposes of tax assessment in the case of all assessees irrespective of the amount of their other income. This should make for simplification as well as greater incentive for investment in the Unit Trust.

61. Finally, I would like to mention some other changes that I have proposed essentially in the interest of simplification or better administration. I propose that the total income of assessees should be rounded to the nearest multiple of ten rupees and that the amount of tax, penalty, refund, etc., should be rounded to the nearest multiple of one rupee. As a measure of curb on ostentatious consumption, I propose that for the calculation of depreciation on motor cars acquired for the purposes of a business or profession, purchase price above Rs. 25,000 will be ignored. Those who are responsible under the law for deducting tax at source will be charged, in case of default in fulfilling these obligations, simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the period of the default. Another amendment relates to exemption of the income of charitable trusts and institutions from income-tax. It is being provided that a charitable trust or institution will forfeit the right to exemption if any part of its income or property is used or applied directly or indirectly for the benefit of those who might be closely associated with the trust or foundation as authors, substantial contributors or their relatives.

62. Before I sum up the effect of the tax proposals which I have explained so far, I would like to make two proposals designed to raise resources for the benefit of the States. The first is to increase from 2 per cent

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to 3 per cent the rate of Central Sales Tax leviable on inter-State sales. This will come into effect from 1st July, 1966. This increase will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 19 crores to the States in a full year and Rs. 9·5 crores in the year 1966-67. Since the new rates will become effective from 1st July, 1966 and since collections are carried over from one quarter to the other, the additional yield during the next financial year will accrue only during two quarters of the year. Similarly, collections in the Union Territories which form part of the Consolidated Fund of India will increase by Rs. 1 crore in a full year and Rs. 50 lakhs in 1966-67.

63. The second proposal is to raise from 2 per cent to 3 per cent the ceiling prescribed in respect of sales tax on goods declared to be of special importance in inter-State trade or commerce. This is a permissive amendment and would enable the States to refix the rates of local sales tax on coal, cotton, cotton yarn, hides and skins, iron and steel, jute, and oil seeds within the ceiling of 3 per cent if they so desire. If all the States raise their local sales tax rate to the permissible ceiling of 3 per cent. from the prescribed date of 1st July, 1966 it would give them an additional revenue of Rs. 7.5 crores in the next financial year. During a full year, however, the additional revenue would be Rs. 15 crores.

64. I shall now sum up the effect of my proposals. The additional yield resulting from the changes in the excise duties proposed will be Rs 52·56 crores of which the share of the States will be Rs. 10:07 crores. The gain to the Central budget will, therefore, be Rs. 42·79 crores. The net effect of the changes in regard to personal taxation would be a gain to revenue of Rs. 22·14 crores. The additional yield from corporate taxation, after taking into account the concessions in regard to the dividend tax and surtax and the elimination of the tax on bonus issues, will be a gain to revenue of Rs. 36·07 crores. The changes in the inter-State sales tax which I have referred to will bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 50 lakhs to the Centre. The total revenue effect of my tax proposals is an addition of Rs. 101.51 crores. On the capital account, there will be a reduction in the yield of annuity deposits of Rs. 9·39 crores. The total additional resources thus available for reducing the deficit of Rs. 117 crores will, therefore, be Rs. 92 crores leaving an overall gap of Rs. 25 crores.

65. Honourable Members will note, however, that the changes I have proposed will also augment the resources of the States to a significant extent Apart from their share of Rs. 10·07 crores in union excise and additional yield of Rs. 69 lakhs in respect of estate duty, they will get Rs. 34 crores in a full year from the two changes that I have proposed in respect of the sales tax.

66. In conclusion, may I say that I am keenly aware that by the compulsion of circumstances I have had to propose additional resource mobilisation on a considerable scale. The underlying budgetary position with which we end the current financial year is itself not very satisfactory. This alone has required maximum restraint on both Plan and non-Plan expenditure. At the same time, there are minimum claims of defence, development and drought relief which we cannot disregard without peril. In distributing the additional burdens, however, I have endeavoured to make the spread equitable among the different sections of the community and to put the strain where it can best be borne. I have also incorporated a number of reliefs and changes which are designed considerably to simplify the tax structure and which, I hope, will provide a better climate for orderly growth. Honourable Members would also appreciate that, in presenting my budget proposals, I have kept clearly in view the need to make the economy stable. To this

end, I would have liked to avoid deficit financing altogether and to budget for some surplus. If I have left a deficit of Rs. 25 crores, it is only because of my firm belief that a greater degree of resource mobilisation would be self defeating as it would come in the way of the buoyancy of production and revival of confidence which are so urgently required. I cannot conclude my presentation of the Budget without sharing with you, Sir, and the Honourable House a sentiment of optimism in this that we are together and determined to change our fiscal climate for the better. In whatever walk of life, in field or farm, factory or workshop, in offices or Parliament, Sir, I earnestly invite every citizen of our country to share with us in this House the task of building a more prosperous and happier India, truly free from fear and from want.

SUMMARY OF FINAL ESTIMATES

STATEMENT A

REVENUE BUDGET

(In crores of rupees)

Receipts	Budget 1965-66	Revised 1965-66	Budget 1966-67
Customs	419·50*	531·20	560·00 +0·52**
Union Excise Duties	819·19*	861·35	969·70 +42·27**$
Corporation Tax	371·60	330·00	340·00 +36·07**
Taxes on Income	291·50	260·00	270·00 +24·45**
Estate Duty	7·40	7·00	7·40 +0·70**
Taxes on Wealth	13·50	14·00	14·00
Expenditure Tax	1·55	0·75	0·75 —0·60**
Gift Tax	3·10	3·00	3·00 —1·71**
Other Heads	23·87	24·76	26·47 +0·50**
Debt Services	296·73	316·46	360·62
Administrative Services	9·51	9·36	9·45
Social and Developmental Services	23·57	24·19	22·56
Multi-purpose River Schemes etc.	0·13	0·12	0·12

*In addition the measures introduced through Finance (No. 2) Act, 1965, were expected to yield Rs. 80·33 crores under Customs and Rs. 25·92 crores under union excise duties making a total of Rs. 106·25 crores, thereby increasing the Revenue Surplus to Rs. 335·64 crores.

**Effect of Budget proposals.

**$Excludes Rs. 10·07 crores being the share of union excise duties, payable to States, which has been taken in reduction of Revenue.

(In crores of rupees)

Receipts	Budget 1965-66	Revised 1965-66	Budget 1966-67
Public Works etc.	3·94	4·22	4·15
Transport and Communications	6·75	8·20	8·45
Currency and Mint	61·69	62·55	64·94
Miscellaneous	25·47	26·69	19·07
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments	34·81	35·07	43·34
Extraordinary Items	60·50	80·72	30·66
Deduct—Share of Income Tax payable to States	—121·27	—123·34	—130·45
Deduct—Share of Estate Duty payable to States	—7·17	—6·79	—7·11 —0·69**
TOTAL	2345·87	2469·51	2617·12 +101·51**
Disbursements			
Collection of Taxes, Duties and other Principal Revenues	28·88	29·64	30·84
Debt Services	356·11	372·61	414·83
Administrative Services	91·36	92·21	110·08
Social and Developmental Services	184·66	177·73	195·57
Multipurpose River Schemes etc.	1·98	1·90	2·03
Public Works etc.	22·98	21·77	23·83
Transport and Communications	10·62	10·94	10·94
Currency and Mint	16·40	17·03	17·82
Miscellaneous	116·27	127·36	152·35
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments :			
Grants to States and Union Territory Governments	327·11	334·95	96·30
States' Share of Union Excise Duties	140·84	145·92	212·75
Other Expenditure	4·69	4·82	5·02
Extraordinary Items	65·84	81·48	37·38
Defence Services (Net)	748·74	769·06	797·67
TOTAL	2116·48	2187·42	2407·41
Deficit(—) Surplus(+)	+229·39*	+282·09	+209·71 +101·51**

**Effect of Budget proposals.

*In addition the measures introduced through Finance (No. 2) Act, 1965 were expected to yield Rs. 80.33 crores under customs and Rs. 25.92 crores under Union excise duties making a total of Rs. 106.25 crores, thereby increasing the Revenue Surplus to Rs. 335.64 crores.

STATEMENT B

CAPITAL BUDGET

(In crores of rupees)

Receipts	Budget 1965-66	Revised 1965-66	Budget 1966-67
Revenue Surplus	229·39*	282·09	209·71 +101·51**
Public Debt:			
Raised in India	270·00	286·37	284·00
Floating Debt (other than Treasury Bills)		53·57	—1·21
Raised abroad:			
Loans other than PL 480 Loans	588·86	536·90	459·85
PL 480 Loans	80·00	80·00	325·00
Repayment of Loans and Advances:			
States and Union Territories	273·69	281·64	288·00
Others	60·00	61·00	82·00
SmallSavings (Net)	135·00	134·90	135·00
Provident Funds (Net)	54·66	55·05	57·58
Income Tax Annuity Deposits (Net)	65·00	45·40	44·40 —9·39**
Deposits of PL 480 Funds (Net)	191·00	150·00	—119·00
Special Development Fund (Net)	143·16	109·74	349·12
Railway and P. & T. Funds (Net)	48·23	37·80	26·57
Other Debt, Deposits etc. (Net)	27·25	48·40	19·48
TOTAL	2166·24	2162·86	2160·50 +92·12**
Disbursements:			
Capital Expenditure:			
Civil	359·73	372·37	301·93
Defence	130·05	119·33	120·60
Railways	240·00	239·89	180·60
P. & T.	32·83	29·99	24·25

*This would increase to Rs. 335·64 crores as explained under Statement A.

**Effect of Budget proposals.

(In crores of rupees)

Receipts	Budget 1965-66	Revised 1965-66	Budget 1966-67
Repayment of Debt:			
Raised in India	170·00	173·00	193·60
Raised abroad	97·29	96·44	120·59
Loans and Advances:			
States and Union Territories	703·46	823·38	665·93
Others	349·94	393·46	345·00
TOTAL	2083·30	2247·86	1952·50
Add—Notional transfer of loan assistance to the Special Development Fund	80·00	80·00	325·00
Total Disbursements	2163·30	2327·86	2277·50
Overall Deficit (—) Surplus(+)	+2·94	—165·00	—117·00 92·12**

17.59 hrs.

FINANCE BILL,* 1966

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1966-67.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1966-67."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 1, 1966/Phalguna 10, 1887 (Saka).

**Effect of Budget proposals.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated the 28th February, 1966.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.